

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

September Magazine Number



RADIO'S STORY HOUR

Winnipeg, Man. Circulation Over 75,000 *September 10, 1924*



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

RAISING GUINEA FOWL

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

FEW guineas are raised in these western provinces, which seems rather queer, for they are far easier to raise than turkeys and command such a good price when sold for breeding purposes.

Across the line in the United States flocks of guineas, numbering anywhere from 40 to 60 birds, are raised on almost every farm. These flocks are given no care but are allowed to roam at will and hatch their own eggs. As each guinea hen lays a bushel basketful of eggs it is easily seen that they must be profitable.

The meat of the guinea is dark and in flavor resembles that of our prairie chicken. When something a little different in the way of fresh meat is required, a few young guineas are caught and killed. These are very good roasted or made into a brown stew.

Guinea's eggs are very little lighter in weight than the eggs of the white Leghorn hen and they are speckled like a turkey egg. The shell is tough and hard to break but the flavor of the egg is like a hen's egg and they answer every purpose. Children delight in having these eggs boiled for their breakfast.

Several years ago I decided to raise guineas, so answered five or six Canadian advertisements, to be met with the reply: "Advertised my guineas in The Guide and am all sold out. Could have sold twice as many." These people were asking five dollars a pair for their guineas, so it seemed to be a profitable side-line project, so I was more resolved than ever to raise guineas and decided to send across the line for a pair, little dreaming of the trouble and expense that would entail. As a rule, in the south, farmers will laugh at you if you try to buy guineas, but will tell you to go and help yourself, so the first cost of my guineas was nominal.

But in order to get them across the line the owner had to go before a notary and sign an affidavit saying that the birds were pure-bred. Then the duty and the express on top of the notary's fee made my guineas cost me \$6.50 laid down here.

However, they were handsome birds, and I was already figuring on raising 60 or 70 and getting five dollars a pair for them. We waited eagerly for the hen to start to lay. Coming in from the barn two days in succession with two guinea eggs, my husband remarked with a grin: "That is a pretty clever hen you have, she lays two eggs a day." Next day both guineas were discovered on nests in the barn and we were disappointed to find that after all our trouble we did not have a pair.

Writing to the previous owner and explaining the situation, he replied that he thought he had shipped a pair, and as he had made the mistake he would be willing to send me one for nothing. However, by the time all the red tape was gone through with once more the second guinea cost me \$3.00. The season was getting late, but we waited patiently for the second bird to come. While waiting, a neighbor drove into the yard and seeing our guineas remarked: "Mrs. N— has a bird just like that one." Enquiring, we discovered that the lady in question had a lone bird and it happened to be the male bird, so she sent it to me. The next day the one came from the United States, and, lo and behold, it was pure white.

Makes a Stir in the Barnyard

What a queer little fellow, to be sure. He looked just like a little old man with red hair and red goatee, and saucy—why, he was unequalled. Before he had been loose an hour he had run the boss of the farmyard, a large Rhode Island Red rooster, around the barn 50 times, hanging on to his tail feathers and getting a free ride. The rooster finally retired to a hole under one of the mangers and sulked. The drake took his flock off to the pond in disgust, while the old gander rushed to the fields in short order and the old turkey gobbler flew to the top of the granary and stayed there for several days before he would venture down.

We christened the white guinea, "John Hass," after the owner, and John is quite a bird. He will fly straight up into the air after crows and marauding chicken hawks. He has a call that would put the fear of death into a coyote or bob-cat, but he is as tame and gentle as you please, flying from his perch on the chicken-house roof to our outstretched arms, holding his head on one side as if he had done something quite clever.

The guinea hens laid other clutches of eggs and hatched them that season, but before the little ones were fully feathered the old birds refused food and moped around the barns. They lost weight and soon died, while the young, without protection, soon followed them. It seemed that the early snow fall and cold were too much for these southern-raised birds, so early next season I managed to get another pair of hens that were raised in Manitoba.

These hens started to lay early in the spring and the first eggs were taken from them and set under hens, one chicken hen covering 25 guinea eggs easily. The young do well with the hens, especially the very early ones. After this I let the guinea steal her nest, and she lays an immense number of eggs and covers them all, bringing out every egg. The little ones run with the hen, although John Hass hovers them almost as much as the mothers. You can find them far afield in the early morning, eating bugs and flies. They are like young partridges and hide when you approach.

Round up your flock, which will be as wild as if the mothers had never been domesticated, in the early fall, and get them under cover. You will find that this is somewhat of a job, as they run and fly like the partridge and do not want to come into the buildings. After a few days they will grow accustomed to you and soon will fly to your shoulders or eat from your hand.

Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Chicago, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial, and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 579 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

Official Notice to Members of Manitoba Pool

THE Executive of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers' Limited, hereby announce that on and after September 2, 1924, they are prepared to commence operations and accept delivery of wheat.

This notice is given in accordance with Clause 27 of the Growers' contract, and the members of said Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers' Limited are hereby notified that the Growers' contract herewith comes operative, and that they are forthwith required to deliver their wheat to the Pool.

(Signed) C. H. BURNELL, President.
F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

September Magazine Number

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, *Editor and Manager*

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Household Editors: AMY J. ROE, MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

VOL. XVII.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1924

No. 37

This issue of The Guide is our September Magazine Number, to be followed by other Magazine Numbers—one each month. Nearly four years ago we recognized that the average farm journal did not give sufficient recognition to the needs and problems of the farm home. Consequently, instead of a few pages at the back of the paper each week, The Guide set aside one issue each month as a Household Number.

Our Household Number has been well received, and has made The Guide many friends. It has been different from the regular issues of The Guide. We aimed to make it different. We have reason to believe it has been filling a real need in the farm home.

An Alberta farm woman says: "The Household Number is a splendid paper. I can only describe it as progressive." A Saskatchewan reader tells us that the Household Number "is taking on more of the splendid, practical, helpful tone of a thoroughly good housekeeping magazine"; and again from Saskatchewan: "We like the arrangement of having one issue each month devoted to household purposes." The wife of a soldier-settler in Manitoba, says: "I cannot express how much I enjoy your Household Numbers, they contain so many useful and interesting articles. I look forward eagerly for them each month." And many others have written in similar vein.

And so we have decided to take another step forward and give our readers a real farm home magazine once a month as well as an up-to-date practical farm journal three times a month. We are not going to attempt to publish merely a popular magazine. There are too many of this kind already published. Our Magazine Number, we hope, will be one of real practical service in the farm home. We want it to contain something for the entire family that will be read with interest by the whole family circle. We shall publish stories—bright, clean, cheerful and entertaining stories. Everybody likes a good story. Our Magazine Numbers will have the very best. Then we shall continue

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

are continually travelling around the country getting stories of women's organizations, and other things that are new and interesting to farm women in their homes, their communities and their country. In addition we have a large number of country contributors who write to us from the wealth of their own practical experience. No other journal in this country devotes so much attention to these matters as The Guide, and our Magazine Numbers will be full of just such interesting articles.

The home life on the farm—when farming is prosperous—is the richest life in the land. These last few years have been testing times everywhere. But we believe there are "blue spots in the sky," and that slowly, but surely, the farm life will come back to its own. It is the purpose of The Guide in every way to hasten that coming back, and through our Magazine we feel that we can contribute to making farm life a little richer. If we can do even this in some degree, we shall have fulfilled our purpose.

Usually, announcements of this kind end by pointing out that the cost will be higher. This time we are glad to say that there will be no increase in the cost. We are going to give our readers three up-to-

date issues of our regular farm journal and one magazine every month at the old price of \$1.00 per year or \$2.00 for three years. We are going to give our readers a service that is not given to farm people by any other paper on the continent. We are going to have material gathered by our own staff and other writers who are intimately acquainted with farm people and with western conditions.

With the friendly co-operation which The Guide has always had from its readers we shall steadily increase the size and improve the quality of our Magazine Number. We aim to make it the very best, and in this country it will be the only magazine going monthly into 75,000 farm homes. It will be the Farm Magazine of the Prairie Country.



An attractive farm home on the Alberta prairie

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Design

Radio's Story Hour Photo by Jessop

Announcement

A Step Forward 3

Special Articles

When The Farmer Listens In Amy J. Roe 5

How We Put On a Play Contributed Letters 6

Hunting Buffalo in the 1840's W. J. Healy 7

Editorials

..... 9 and 10

Fiction

The Twenty-First Burr Victor Lauriston 18

Practical Articles

Raising Guinea Fowl Marilla R. Whitmore 2

Plans That Help Kathleen M. Strange 4

The Countrywoman 8

High Lights on Team Work Margaret M. Speechly 11

The District Entertains Margaret M. Speechly 12

What the Hot Lunch Does Verna Sissons 13

Pungent Spicy Relishes 14

The Way to Make a Bed Anne Deane 15

Guide Bulletin Service 16

Fall Fashions 16 and 17

The Farmers' Market 26

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PLANS THAT HELP

Some I have found practical from personal experience

By KATHLEEN M. STRANGE

VERY few farm women are blessed with labor-saving devices and labor-saving equipment in their homes. In offering a few suggestions as to how the household routine may be systematized—and consequently lightened—I am taking into account these handicaps, and, in addition, the routine which I have evolved out of my own personal experience in managing a big household, which more or less provides for unforeseen delays and the complications that a family of small children and hired men will cause to arise.

I believe that intelligent planning is the keynote of all success in housekeeping, whether it be on a large or small scale. To learn to plan intelligently is not so easy as it sounds and must often be acquired by practical personal experience, but once the principles of allotting to each season, and each day, and, one might say, to each hour of the day, its own particular task, have been acquired, many of the problems that confront the average housewife will be considered lightened, if not altogether disposed of.

Since the question of feeding a big family is usually one of the chief problems on the farm, I suggest that one not only plans a menu for each day, but also for each season, in accordance with the various meats, vegetables and fruits available at such time. To spend some leisure hours mapping out one's plan of campaign is time well spent. A notebook containing seasonal menus, favorite recipes, and a weekly schedule of meals, will prove a wonderful time and

effort saver. The daily menu will vary according to season, individual taste and income, so that no hard and fast rules can be laid down. Personally, I paste a large sheet of paper containing my weekly menu for each meal of each day on the pantry door, and this, even if not always strictly adhered to, serves as a basis in guiding me in the preparation of meals well ahead of time.

The Matter of Food

With regard to seasonal planning, in the spring I carefully consider the question of meat supplies for the summer months. I obtain as much beef and pork as I can conveniently handle from time to time during the cool days, before seeding speeds up the housework, and this I can and pack according to my own favored recipes. As we do not care for salt meat, the beef is canned in sealers, without any water, and the pork is well cooked and packed in crocks with boiling lard. Both these methods allow one to place a well-cooked meal of apparently fresh meat on the table at very short notice throughout the summer months. During the fruit and vegetable season, I can all I can handle, choosing, whenever possible, cool, slack days. Having one's cellar well stocked in this way does away with the necessity of constant daily cooking in the trying weather of midsummer, and the time and effort expended in the proper season will be more than appreciated by the busy housewife when the fruits of it are enjoyed later.

In planning work of any kind, the housewife would do well to consider the general likes and dislikes of her family, especially, of course, in regard to the

question of food, and then cater to them.

Once you have settled the problem of the meals to your own satisfaction, tackle the question of the housework. If you have a big family you will probably be keeping some help, and in this case I would suggest that you allocate certain definite duties to your assistant. Let her take entire charge of the cooking, including the care of the kitchen and pantry, or, if you prefer to be your own cook, give her charge of the housework, and, under your own supervision, of course, allow her to plan her routine and take a definite share in the responsibility. I have found this division of labor to always work out well and result in efficient effort from my hired girl. There are certain big jobs, of course, such as the family wash, that require to be handled in co-operation.

If you have a small family and a moderate sized house and are doing all the work alone, plan out your routine in just the same way, allocating to yourself certain days and certain hours for particular duties. You will not always be able to keep strictly to schedule. Sometimes ill health, unexpected visitors, weather conditions, will spoil your regular routine, but if you do not allow things to slide too long and gradually adjust them, you will soon find the housework running along normal lines again.

The Annual Cleaning

I am, personally, not a great believer in spring cleaning, but rather favor fall cleaning. I admit that in spring the "urge" to clean up is almost overwhelming, but with my canning operations taking first place in my general scheme, I do not spend too much time on the painting and fixing that so many women seem to revel in. I do, however, endeavor to have one grand clean-up in the fall, after threshing is all over and the staff is reduced to its winter proportions. The summer in this western country always brings us one terrible handicap in the shape of innumerable flies, which, however valiantly we endeavor to combat them, generally leave their mark on paint and woodwork. This is the time, then, that I try to scour and repaint and repair the ravages of the summer months, so that my home is in good shape for the less hectic winter season to follow.

My own weekly housekeeping schedule runs something as follows, taking into account the fact that we are ten in family and that I have a hired girl.

On Saturday I bake sufficient food to last well over Sunday, allowing for the possibility of visitors. This means plenty of meat, potatoes, pie, cake and fruit. I give the house as good a general clean-up as time will allow. My kitchen and living room floors are scrubbed, the entire house tidied and well dusted, and the front and back yards cleaned up by the boys. I put out all the fresh bed linen in each room in readiness for changing the beds on Sunday morning. Sunday is, of course, as nearly a day of rest as we on the farm can make it.

On Monday I follow Saturday's operations on a lighter scale. I have long dispensed with the time-honored custom of making Monday my wash-day, choosing rather Tuesday for this wearisome

job. On Monday I bake sufficient food to last over Tuesday, thus obviating the necessity for washing and cooking at the same time; I sort over and mend the soiled clothing and at night have my tubs filled and put the white pieces in to soak.

Whilst the family are at breakfast on Tuesday morning, I set the water on the stove to heat. By the time the dishes are cleared away and washed, the beds made and the floors swept, the water is hot and we are ready to start on the main job of the day. I set the dinner directly after breakfast, so that we need not worry about that meal until about half an hour before it is due, which allows several clear hours during the morning for tackling the washing. Whether you are the fortunate possessor of a power or hand machine, or just have to make good with tubs and a wash-board, as I do, the following out of this routine will considerably lighten the task.

This brings us to Wednesday, which naturally falls into line as ironing and mending day. And here let me suggest that we waste a lot of time in unnecessary ironing. I have learnt, through my own experience on the farm, that sheets, towels, even pillow cases, if folded straight from the line, will be almost as smooth as if they had passed under the iron, and certainly will retain that fresh-alive feeling that having been dried in the open air gives to them. I do not iron stockings nor the men's work shirts. Every garment is carefully looked over and mended before it is put away.

Thursday and Friday are the light days of the week. The ordinary routine of housework proceeds as usual, and on these days I am able to tackle the sewing, the silver cleaning, the churning and other like duties that crop up from time to time.

This schedule would not suit every housewife nor every household, but with certain adjustments it will be found to cover generally the demands of the average farm home. One cannot lay down any hard and fast rules, but I do maintain that if every season, every day, yes, and every hour, is allotted its own particular task, which, in other words is intelligent planning, then the problems of housekeeping will be much simplified and more time will be allowed for the rest and relaxation which is every woman's due. All my own work is so planned to allow of at least one hour's rest every afternoon, and if every other woman would endeavor to set herself this rest hour she would soon find out for herself the benefits to be derived from it. The end of the day will find her bright and unfatigued instead of worn out and mentally and physically with the cares of the day.

We have a simple fly-trap that is most satisfactory. We take an extract bottle of the largest size or any other bottle with a large, short neck, and fill it half full of water, adding a spoonful of sugar and a little vanilla. This stands outside the kitchen door and it is surprising how quickly it fills with flies. We have used one for two years and find it beats any boughten trap.—Mrs. J. K.



—From Passing Show

His Pastor's Voice

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WHEN THE FARMER LISTENS IN

*Some of the good things he can
enjoy and the help he can
get over radio*

By AMY J. ROE



D. R. Coates, director of Manitoba's broadcasting station, reading a bed-time story to children. He is the owner of a familiar clear-cut voice that informs you that CKY is on the air.

IMAGINE what it would be like to sit quietly at home, on the farm, anywhere on these broad prairies, and "listen in" to King George addressing a gathering of people in London, England, or to a speech of Ramsay MacDonald or Lloyd George in the British House of Commons!

That is a feat quite within the realm of possibility in the near future—much nearer than most of us yet realize. Already programs broadcasted from cities on the North American continent have been heard in Europe and concerts in England have been heard in Canada and the United States. Allow just a few more years for the perfecting of the means of broadcasting, receiving and relaying and we shall be accepting as something quite matter of fact which now we might be inclined to regard as a pipe dream or mere stretch of imagination.

A wave of radio's magic and distance vanishes. The most remote, isolated homestead is given the opportunity of hearing some of the best speakers of the day, to enjoy the finest music of bands, orchestra or voice that the city can produce. A group of people gathered in a room of a distant farm house, by the aid of a radio, hears the spoken word or musical tone sooner than do the members of the audience seated in the back row of seats in the hall in which the speech or musical selection is being given—so quickly do radio waves travel.

Radio has come to stay. In a few years from now receiving sets will be as common, in the homes of our people, as is the telephone today. The radio industry, although young, is recognized as one of the leading industries. That it is busy, we can judge from the figures given by statisticians, which tell us that during 1923 the American public spent \$300,000,000 on radio.

It is not a fad of the moment. To the farmer it is not a luxury, but a necessity. It is a valuable piece of equipment which enables him to manage his business more efficiently.

The Farmer's Interest in Radio

There is no need to argue what benefit it would be for the farmer to be able to get the prices of grain, livestock and dairy products every day. The dealer who buys the farmer's stuff makes sure he knows them before he ventures to offer a price. Certainly no livestock shipping association in these days can afford to ship without first listening in to the daily market prices given over the radio. Individual farmers have been known to make many times the price of a receiving set by the information received over it, which

enabled them to sell on a favorable market.

A regular feature of most broadcasting stations today is a weather forecast. Imagine how the farmer could be helped if he knew what kind of weather he might reasonably expect the next day! Blizzards would not then catch him with the cattle far afield or food supplies low, either in house or barn. In the summer, with the knowledge that a

rain is due, he could concentrate his working force in the hay meadow or harvest field in a way that would mean the saving of many dollars. True, he can get the forecast from his daily newspaper; but few farmers are so fortunately situated that they can get the daily paper every day. And an old forecast is absolutely worthless.



The farmer takes time even on a busy day to tune in his radio to get the latest market prices.

In times of epidemics or disease among stock or plants, or when insect pests descend or rise in clouds, the farmer is at a loss where to turn for the information he should have in order to enable him to cope with the problem in time before great damage is done. Every moment then is precious. There is no time to write a letter to the professor of animal or field husbandry at the College of Agriculture and to wait for a reply. There is neither time nor staff for the college to arrange meetings to advise farmers how to meet such emergencies. By radio, with the speed of light, thousands of farmers scattered all over the country can receive first hand, from the best authority available, instructions how to cope with the new menace.

Practical Agricultural Instruction

During the past year, in all three of the prairie provinces, the universities and colleges gave talks to farmers on various practical agricultural topics. Manitoba's course was probably the most extensive. It started off with one lecture a week, and in April the plan had grown to four lectures, one each on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. The time arranged for these instructive talks was one o'clock noon, with the idea in mind that the farmer in his noon hour pause from work could listen in on some subject that was of vital interest to him. Having these more serious talks at this hour left the air clear for the broadcasting of enter-

tainment of a lighter and more general nature in the evening. Plans are now afoot in Manitoba to conduct a Farmers' Forum this winter over radio. Questions which come in by mail to the Agricultural College of general interest, will be answered just before or after the regular noonday talk on agricultural topics.

The extension departments of the Saskatchewan and Alberta universities also arranged regular weekly talks on practical subjects and found them greatly appreciated.

A "College of the Air" is the ambitious program of Kansas State Agricultural College, located at Manhattan. The extension radio curriculum consists of four general courses. There is no charge for the work and it is expected that students from all over the country will enroll. A written examination will be held at the conclusion of the course and diplomas awarded to those students who are successful in making a good standing. Colorado Agricultural College is already making organization of regular clubs a special feature of its work.

This work, already tried out and found practical, merely hints at the possible educational advantages which the farmer may enjoy in the future if he has his own radio set. In fact, today there is more of interest to farm people broadcasted than to any other single class.

Added Attraction to Home

Parents have had some ground for complaint that many of the modern inventions and improvements have served to draw people away rather than attract them to the home. This has been true to some large measure of the motor car and the moving pictures. With the advent of radio, home

life is fast taking on a new meaning. A home, with the help of radio, becomes a social centre in which family and friends delight to gather. It is a place of interest to every member of the family, from the tiny tot who wishes to listen to a bedtime story to the grandparent who would not miss the Sunday sermon, choir and pipe organ music for the world. Yes, the radio is very much of a family affair. And if

you haven't already got a loud speaker, the chances are that you will soon have to purchase one, because everybody in the house will want to listen in at the same time.

When the two national political conventions were held recently in the United States, the speeches of the nominated candidates were broadcasted. They were picked up by distant stations and relayed, so that practically every part of Canada and the United States was able to hear these interesting addresses.

It is difficult to say just what future changes in political thinking will take place with the broad use of radio, when Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen sit quietly at home and listen to the best speeches the leaders of both political parties have to give. In the old days, when a man heard his own party leader or his trusted lieutenant speak and read a paper which magnified the good points of his own and the weak points of the opposing party, it was easy enough to be a strong partisan. Hearing both sides present their arguments has complications when it comes to a matter of making up one's mind which way to vote. Many old prejudices will go by the board when the voter is able to form his political views from first hand information.

One of the most welcome features of the regular radio program is the broadcasting of church services. A selection of one of the leading churches is made each Sunday and the farm family is able to listen in to the sermon, the organ and the choir. What this means can only be fully appreciated by those who have been deprived of these privileges. Frequent letters from invalids and shut-ins come in to broadcasting centres, expressing the pleasure and the comfort they have in listening to this type of program.

Opening a World Window

Just about a week ago, when visiting CKY Broadcasting Studio, Mr. Coates, the director, informed the writer that that day, just following the regular Friday noon-hour agricultural talk, the Manitoba station had switched over to one of Winnipeg's leading hotels and broadcasted the speech of Major A. Stuart MacLaren, leader of the British attempt to circle the globe by aeroplane, given before the Winnipeg Men's Canadian Club. The farmer, taking a few minutes rest at noon had the same opportunity of hearing the clearly spoken and intensely interesting story of that brave but unsuccessful attempt to fly around the world as had the large gathering of business men at luncheon. With opportunities like that, available on the twirl of a dial, the city loses one of its generally acknowledged advantages over the farm.

While wise men are shaking their heads and sighing in despair of the average citizen ever finding time or

Continued on Page 22



A duet "Birthday Party" being broadcasted from WJZ, Newark, N.J.

HOW WE PUT ON A PLAY

Guide readers tell how their communities arranged an attractive form of entertainment

It was at a Grain Growers' meeting; money was needed to keep the organization wheels running smoothly and to defray the delegate's expenses to the convention. Every suggestion met with some dubiousness, until someone suggested "why not get up a play?" Immediately everyone was enthusiastic. A director, advertising manager and platform committee were appointed, and the secretary asked to send away for several plays.

When the booklets arrived the director and the president of the association carefully read them over, decided upon a two-act play requiring seven characters, humorous, an interesting plot with an educative and moral trend, suitable to our local talent and not requiring a great deal of scenery. The secretary sent away for eight copies, which cost two dollars. There was no royalty attached so we saved that expense.

The director and president chose the characters, with regard to their natural ability for acting, clear enunciation of voice, memory, previous experience, suitability of appearance to the part, and their willingness to take part. This last item became most important, because so many ladies who had the ability had little children and could not take part.

While we were waiting for our books to come the director read and re-read the play, writing down his plans, making notes in his book, and underlining emphatic parts, made a list and ordered all articles that would be needed for stage, dress or make-up. When the booklets came each person read it until he felt that he knew the story thoroughly and his own relations to it settled in his mind.

Down to Actual Work

We met twice a week, in the school, at seven o'clock. At our first meeting the director read the first act aloud. He was an excellent reader and brought out humorous points and little shades of meaning that we had not seen in our own reading. Then he discussed it and we made notes in our books. Then we read it over, each one his own part, carefully, clearly, slowly, the director standing at the farthest corner of the room. He insisted upon our speaking out well, right on the start, so that we never got the habit of mumbling or slurring words. It is harder to unlearn a mispronunciation or misplaced emphasis than to learn it properly at the start. Just here, let me say, that a director must be the supreme head and court of appeal. If you differ with him, talk it over quietly with him alone. Of course a director must have much tact and patience as well, but if you are criticised, take it for your own good, like a dose of bitter medicine.

At practice number two we had our parts in Act 1 fairly well memorized. I learned mine as I churned, darned stockings or patched. We went through it twice for correct rendition of the parts and memory of lines, then we went through it two more times with correct entrances and exits (chalk marks on the school floor), gestures, facial expression, position (not forgetting to face the audience). At the third practice only the prompter was allowed to hold a book. At the fourth practice we thought we knew Act 1 almost perfectly.

At the fifth meeting we started on Act 2, similarly as with Act 1, and in two more meetings we knew it. Some of the cobwebs had been chased out of our brains, for we learned Act 2 in three practices.

Everything Carefully Planned

Then the stage was put in, and curtains hung, and lights arranged, by the platform committee, under the director's management. It would have been better to have had the stage at all practices, but this would interfere with day school, but teacher and pupils kindly put up with its inconvenience for the last week. We rehearsed the entire play Tuesday night with all costumes, property and make-up complete. A small table in the dressing room held

During last winter The Guide announced a contest on the subject: How We Put On A Play. Readers were asked to tell what had actually been done in their communities in the way of amateur dramatics, to describe how the work was planned, carried through and with what measure of success it had met. Prizes were offered for the best letters. This week The Guide publishes some of the best letters received in the contest. They should prove valuable aids to other communities that would like to arrange for this popular and helpful form of entertainment this coming fall and winter.

Anyone wishing to select a play or plan to have one put on should have a copy of The Guide's Bulletin: How to Put On A Play. It contains a synopsis of several good short plays, and gives a list of publishers from whom dramatic material may be obtained. Sent on request if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

the pistol, handkerchief, photograph, etc., that the actors used in the play, and the director watched to see that they were not forgotten. The director pinned a list on the wall of things that must not be forgotten, such as who should draw the curtains each time, who should turn the lights down and when it should be done, etc.

On Thursday, after school, we had a full dress rehearsal, free, for the school children. Some grown-ups came and were charged the 50-cent fee. This was to leave lots of room for outsiders on Friday night. Children get noisy and tired at night and it meant that the three front rows held grown-ups instead of children on the "big night." It also gave the actors a little more nerve for the last performance. On Friday night we had a full house and the Grain Growers a full purse. We put it on in the town and in two other schools after that, so that we felt that our labors had not been in vain.

The advertising manager mentioned preparations for the play in the local items of the newspaper. Two weeks before a four-inch square advertisement was inserted and bills printed and posted in stores, post office and neighboring schools. On Thursday, Central telephone operator sent in a general ring on all the circuits, telling about the play, for which we gave her two complimentary tickets. The advertising manager also looked after tickets.

Now the stage: A platform, three feet high and 12 feet wide, was placed across one end of the school, so that one cloak room could be used as a dressing room. A curtain was hung across the back, two and a half feet from the wall. The prompter stood back there in the centre, and the actors could pass from one side to the other behind the curtain. Draw curtains were hung across the front, and at each end small curtains were hung out about two feet, parallel to the draw curtains. This made two exits at each end, screened the entrance and admitted light from the sides.

For footlights a row of lanterns was hung across the front of the stage and screened by a short curtain. The side lights and overhead light were softened by a covering of yellow cheesecloth, and when twilight was wanted purple was put on the sidelights and dark blue for night. The audience was almost in darkness.

Some Do's and Don'ts

Here are some "Don't's" for amateur groups: Don't let practice drag; set a date for the play and put it on then. If people think they have all winter to prepare, it will take all winter. Do not clutter the stage with furniture. Let it be restful to the eyes, and provide ample room for the actors. Do not allow conversation while practicing. Do not allow noise in the dressing rooms during the play. Don't peek through the curtains between acts, nor receive visitors from the audience. Don't go out among the audience in full dress before, between or after the play; it spoils the effect. When playing do not cast a friendly glance at your dear friend in the audience; it looks wretched. Don't get excited if you forget your part, but walk up, twirl your fan, or some other manoeuvre until the prompter gives you your cue.

Now for a few "Do's." Have some lively music between acts, and before and after the play, to drown noise of preparation behind the scenes and entertain the audience. Make your costumes as real as possible. Make good use of powder puff, rouge, grease paints, wigs, etc. It is easier to act if you are "dressed up." Make yourself look the part. If you are supposed to be homely, make your complexion look bad, put in wrinkles and draw your mouth down. Even a pretty girl can appear homely if she wants to. Speak out so that you can be heard at the back of the hall. House screens may be used in front of doorways in place of curtains. Plan your work, then work your plan.

Aside from money, our play was entertaining, artistic and instructive. It

brought out undeveloped talent, trained the memory, promoted a friendlier spirit among the players, and incidentally, in the whole community, gave us lessons in co-operation and system and cultivated the imagination. We sometimes complained about the practicing, but deep down in our hearts we enjoyed the work and felt fully repaid.—Mrs. F. Matthews, Kincaid, Sask.

Practical Advice from Experience

USUALLY, in the fall of the year or early winter, after the harvest is completed, the long evenings and more leisure hours usher in the social season of the district. Some of the principal events are the staging of one or more plays. They are considered one of the best all-round sources of educational enjoyment to the performers and audience, whether young or old. Let it be stated also that it is (to use the dentist's phrase) a painless method of extracting funds for the various organizations who otherwise have a hard time to secure it by voluntary contribution.

Our community population is in the neighborhood of 200 people, so we are obliged to limit the number of characters in a play to the amount of talent available. Oftentimes there are not enough actors at hand to stage a good heavy play, and rather than present a weak drama we have substituted a lively comedy with a greater degree of success than would otherwise have been possible. We try to present something that will appeal to the audience as well as be of some benefit to those who are giving their services on the stage.

After the play has been chosen the committee in charge meet together and have the play read. From the impressions thus gained they try and cast the characters to those who are most capable of acting the same. In this regard they try to secure those who are willing to place their time and talent at the disposal of those in charge, because if there is any one thing that breaks up an amateur play it is to have someone threaten to cast aside their part after once accepting it. At the same meeting the manager to take charge and a prompter are also chosen.

Now the actual work begins. The various parts must be copied out, and generally this is done by some of the best scribes in the community, who are willing to assist in this manner. As soon as the parts are written out a reading and correction rehearsal is held to see that no words have been left out in copying. After this rehearsal the manager usually assigns a few days for individual study in order to become familiar with the lines and gain an idea of the character represented. At the next rehearsal there is generally considerable business to attend to; the scene plot arranged so that proper exits, entrances and by-plays may be done in the proper manner from the beginning. The manager is now enabled to judge how the characters are being interpreted and gives his views accordingly, and the players should now seek for advice in regard to any point not clear to them in their respective roles. Naturally there is considerable reference to their lines, but we have found that the sooner one casts aside his part and relies on his memory and the prompter, the sooner will he have it imprinted on his mind.

We have found that two weeks is ample time in which to prepare a drama, and sometimes even less if the principals have had previous experience. Too long in preparation seems to cause listless rehearsals and does not increase efficiency. In the rehearsals there is a rule which we try and carry out, and that is the elimination of conversation off the stage because of the annoyance to those who hold the stage at the time. This one point often makes for a success or failure of a rehearsal. Here is also the place where the tact of the manager is needed and the skill of the prompter also. The manager must be given the support of the entire cast because of the duty

Continued on Page 21



A Summer Sports' Day at Meyronne, Saskatchewan

BUFFALO HUNTING IN THE 1840's

*As experienced and described by a
young man at Fort Garry*

By W. J. HEALY

Provincial Librarian of Manitoba

LET us imagine, gentle reader, that you and I are two young men living not in this year of grace 1924, but in 1844. Let us imagine that we have just made the long journey from our homes in the East, to join the expedition of buffalo hunters starting out from Red River, a motley caravan in long array, for the fall hunting on the plains 80 years ago.

But, before we can carry ourselves back across the 80 years and think ourselves into the inside of the skins of these two young men, so that we may look out through their eyes and see what they saw, and in imagination live their lives for a while, and feel and think as they did, you and I, gentle reader, must first of all divest ourselves of that word "gentle," as no longer describing us. Buffalo hunting was no gentle sport. It was a wild and violent business, on which the livelihood of the buffalo hunters depended almost wholly.

There were two buffalo hunts a year. The first began about the first of June; the second, the great fall hunt, about the end of August. They were the best organized, most effective and most picturesque hunting excursions ever carried on by any nomadic people. The fame of them travelled far abroad in the world.

Writing in the 1840's, Alexander Ross, the Sheriff of Red River, said: "It is not uncommon nowadays to see Officers of the Guards, Knights, Baronets, and some of the higher Nobility of England and other countries, coursing their steeds over the boundless plains and enjoying the pleasures of the chase among the half-breeds and savages of the country."

At Fort Garry Eighty Years Ago

Let us, O adventurous reader, having cast to the winds the word "gentle" as not belonging any longer to us—and realizing, with Sancho Panza, that "it is easy to defray the costs of a journey on which our imaginations, instead of horses, carry us"—let us imagine that we have arrived in Fort Garry, on an August evening, 80 years ago, after weeks of journeying with a train of Red River carts returning from St. Paul, north-westward across the plains.

Let us imagine that having been received hospitably in Fort Garry and helped in every way with regard to our desire to join the fall buffalo hunt, we are now writing letters home. If the readers of this issue of *The Guide* could look over your shoulder, as you were writing in a room in one of the houses inside the walls of Fort Garry, with a pen made of a quill of a wild goose, on that August evening 80 years ago, this very probably is what they would read in the letter you were writing to your father:

"The prairie in the immediate neighborhood of this walled headquarters of the company is alive with ponies, some hobbled, some tied to lariat pins, some dragging about poles to prevent them from straying. Amid these kicking, neighing horses and ponies wander hundreds of steady-going oxen. There are innumerable carts, canvas tents, smoke-brown buffalo-hide tepees, and many rudimentary shelters made of skins stretched from cart to cart, or over a rough framework of poles. About the many camp-fires stand, or crouch, the wives of the hunters, busy at their cooking, or gossiping with neighbors, while their numerous scantily-attired black-eyed children play about in the dust with wolfish-

looking dogs. You will see the papoose, or baby of the family, fastened to a board which leans against a cart-wheel. Through this mass of animal life gallop with wild scurrying, from time to time, half-naked boys on ponies. Tomorrow, or the day after we shall set forth for the rendezvous at Pembina Mountain.

A First Experience With Buffalo

"I must tell you that a fortnight ago, on the Minnesota plains, I had my first experience of buffalo hunting. Early one morning we saw our first buffalo. Four of us gave chase, and after a long run killed him. He seemed to be astray from his herd. Late that afternoon we saw a number of buffalo grazing. We rode in among them, each for himself, and what with the yelling, shouting and firing there was an exciting turmoil. We soon had a number down. I reined up on some rising ground, to observe the scene. The mounted men, belted and with bright handkerchiefs tied around their heads, were scouring hither and thither, swaying in their saddles, shouting in wild excitement and loading and firing at full speed, the smoke of their guns curling up above their heads as they rode side by side, neck and neck, with the big, savage, shaggy beasts, which look lumbering and clumsy when you see them grazing, but can run with incredible speed.

"I helped run down and kill my share at least. The last I ran a mile or two, and finally he took back towards the carts, upon which he charged and dashed right through them—their horses rearing and plunging in fright. On he sped, and on I followed, amid shouts and cries. Two mounted men headed him off, when he turned furiously at bay, pawing at the ground and throwing up the dust and bellowing and dashing at us. The rest of the party coming up, we surrounded him at a distance of 50 yards, and commenced a murderous attack on him. The balls whizzed through the air, and as each entered his shaggy side, he quivered for a moment and then tried to dash at his assailants. He reeled, staggered and fell headlong, pitching into a little creek, with the blood

pouring from mouth and nose and spurting in jets from his sides and discoloring the water, so that it ran red.

"It was very amusing to see how Jim's horse, a trained buffalo runner, behaved that afternoon. Jim would ride him towards a wounded beast, which would dash at him, giving a number of leaps and moving stiffly, like a hobbled horse, when Jim's steed would turn tail, and flee, with the buffalo after him. Thus repeatedly they would make a bee-line for a hundred yards or more, until the buffalo weakened and stopped. The rest of us laughed immoderately at this performance. We killed, in all, about 20, and took out their tongues, leaving their carcasses to the wolves. It was a beautiful, clear day. We saw, in all thousands of buffalo, as far as the eye could reach, dotting the plains."

The Wild Excitement of the Hunt

After finishing your letters to your father and your mother, you would write a letter to your bosom friend, a young man of your own age who was unable, to the deep regret of you both, to come on this adventurous journey with you. In your letter to him you write:

"That first experience of buffalo hunting I shall never forget, of course, but it will not live in my memory as vividly as my second, which was on the next day, when I had the advantage of riding a horse named Joe, a trained buffalo runner. He carried me off into the thick of the fray, and before I had time to realize what was happening I was shrieking to him like any wild Indian to make him gallop his best after one of the hugest of the shaggy monsters that was thundering along at a wonderful speed. He had been wounded slightly already, but the strength of the powerful creature was evidently not at all impaired as yet. When at last, after a hard chase I got alongside of him, I saw for an instant a red spot on his great side bleeding. I fired, with the muzzle almost against his shoulder. He staggered into a quicker flight. These huge beasts take a lot of killing. He forged ahead of Joe. I never knew

before what physical excitement was, and thought the oddest things as I flew along. Every pore was streaming. I threw off my coat, and yelled louder and louder to my horse.

"The tones of my voice amazed my own mind, as I dashed on in that exciting race. I remember wondering if I should ever ask any woman to love me in the voice with which I urged Joe to greater speed. There was fury in my voice. My blood was boiling. I seemed so light that the wind felt as if it were blowing through me. And at instants my mind seemed to detach itself from me, and wonder that all the higher part of my nature should be so completely driven out by the mania for speed and the lust for slaughter. Suddenly the buffalo turned with a terrible snort and made for me. Joe, with an incredibly quick and mighty effort gathered up his legs and leaped sideways. If he had not been so quick the horns would have disembowelled him. Lucky for me, my feet were out of the stirrups and my seat was firm, or I might have been sent kiting into the air and down under the buffalo's feet instead of enjoying that spinal thrill from Joe's tightening loins. As soon as I could I fired, and the great beast wheeled again in his tracks, and turned

his immense shaggy head, with his glaring eyes on me, widening his feet apart, to keep his stand. Then his hind legs gave way, almost letting him fall. But with convulsive struggles he rose erect again. Suddenly he sank to the ground, breathing hard and loud. Once more he struggled to his feet, staggering a few steps towards me, then shuddered with all his bulk, dropped on his knees, and failing to balance himself, rolled over heavily on his side, breathed a few more great gasps, pawed the air, stretched out his throat on the prairie grass, dyed with his blood, and then was still. . . .

Sober Thoughts After the Hunt

"That evening, I remember, the sunset was beautiful. I looked all about me, and as far as the eye could reach on every side was the level prairie, slowly darkening as the last of the glorious sunset color faded out of the sky. We all ate a huge supper that night, and sat smoking in pleasant fatigue after our exertions of the chase. I was too tired to write in my journal that night. I remember before I shut my eyes, after rolling up in my blanket, that I said to myself, as I looked up at the stars, that a night on the prairie is worth a day at Niagara. Nothing obstructs or limits the view. A whole hemisphere of stars looks down on you.

"What strange beings we are, to be sure! There was I, awed under the sublimity of the night, and thinking of what you and I had read in Carlyle—that saying of Kant that the two things which impressed him most deeply were the stars at night and the thought of man's moral nature. And only a few hours before I had been a savagely-howling buffalo hunter, mad with the blood-thirsty excitement of the chase!"

To come back for a moment to 1924, O reader, must we not feel that while, of course, killing for food is one thing, and killing for sport another thing altogether, there are differences in killing for sport, and nobody has a right to do for his pleasure what he feels, or must know, to be cruel? There is much of the brute yet in many of us,

Continued on Page 27



A Buffalo Hunt in 1877

From a painting by Henri Julien, a French artist who accompanied the party of Lord Dufferin, the third governor-general of Canada, to Manitoba in 1877. They came by way of Chicago and St. Paul, and arrived in Winnipeg by a stern-wheel Red River boat from Fisher's Landing. Lord and Lady Dufferin did not travel farther West than Manitoba, and returned to Ottawa through the United States. Henri Julien left the party at Winnipeg and crossed the plains to the Rockies. He took part in buffalo hunts, and actually killed buffaloes himself.

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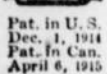
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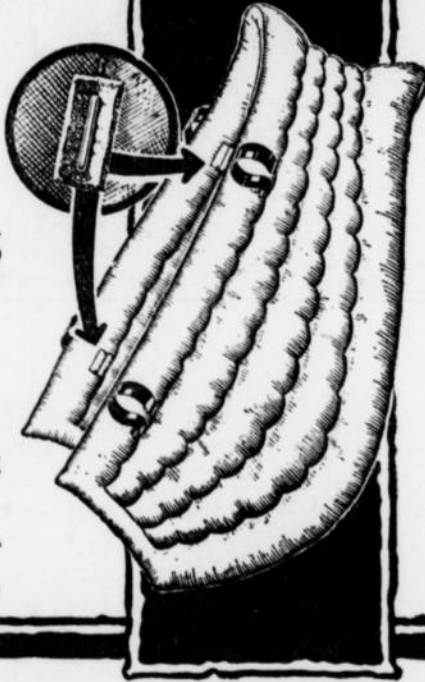
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WE have been changing house these days. Every woman knows what that means in her own home. It is a real pleasure and a somewhat exciting experience, to most of us, to push the furniture around to new locations, hang fresh curtains at the window, arrange books, pictures and china in a new way and then settle down to get a slightly changed outlook on the little world about us. It sometimes helps one to get a new viewpoint, and goodness knows most of us need that more frequently! There is nothing much more tiring than a person who won't budge an inch from the same old angle of view, no matter how good that particular angle happens to be.

Our moving has been a somewhat serious affair—at least we took it that way. We have a faint suspicion that our friends will not take it one-half so seriously, but we do hope that they will give it at least a passing glance and perhaps a word of comment. It was not decided in a moment. It called for conferences, plans and other weighty matters. But now that it is all accomplished we find that it has not made great changes after all—they have been merely on the surface. True we have moved into a smaller room and instead of the usual full-page chat with readers there will be, from now on, this half page. We always liked small rooms, anyhow—they are apt to be so much more cozy and comfortable. Friends will simply draw a little closer around for the usual visit together.

Changing the furniture around doesn't alter the spirit or atmosphere of a room. The spirit of any home or single room is made by the character and the thinking of the people or person who dwells therein. Our friends will not find us any different nor our greeting any less hearty.

There is a noticeable difference in the attitude of different people towards their work. This thought has often occurred to us, and recently having occasion to meet, again, three women whom we have known for a long time, it came back with added force and new significance.

It so happens that all three women live on farms. The first one glories in the fact that she is a farm woman. She appears to be anxious to impress that fact upon all and sundry upon all occasions and under any circumstance. Into every conversation she manages to inject some reference to the farm, to grain, livestock, poultry, dairy, or some other branch of work. She takes great pride in her knowledge of the operations and business of farming and can tell you the pedigree or price of any animal on the place. She affects certain mannerisms, a brusqueness, almost a mannish way of speaking and moving. Her home lacks some of the finer feminine touches, but she excuses the absence of these, that the farm woman simply hasn't the time for things like that. And, listening to her account of the many things she has to look after, you are ready to agree with her. At the same time you experience a sinking feeling of disappointment as you ask yourself the question: "Does the farm home have to be like that in order for its owners to get ahead financially?"

The second woman is vastly different from the first. She could not tell you, for the world, how many acres her farmer husband has sown to wheat or barley, nor can she distinguish a Hereford from an Ayrshire. She quite frankly admits her ignorance of these things, and you gather from her tone that she

considers it somewhat unladylike to be concerned about such common things—that it is "the men's business, anyway." Away from the farm or upon social occasions she deliberately avoids all references to her work, till you wonder just why she elected to live on a farm. You know she is a wonderful housekeeper and cook—but surely there is more to living on a farm than keeping things spotlessly clean and cooking meals. Try as you will you cannot strike any fire of enthusiasm over her home or work. They are simply there and have to be borne like other burdens in life.

The third woman differs from both, yet in many ways she resembles both. She certainly belongs to the farm. You could not imagine her in any other setting. Take away her interest in gardening, in poultry, in the growing livestock about the place, and you take away a very part of herself. You cannot talk to her long before you are conscious, by the light of her eye and the tone of her voice, that she is proud of her home and proud of the business of farming. But she never permits her interests to monopolize either her own or the attention of her guests. She has a way, all her own, of drawing other people out in conversation, and so adding to her wealth of information and to her own interest in other people and other places.

Unless you took particular pains to find out, or were with her for a considerable length of time, you would not find out how much she knows of the practical business of farming. She has the information there at her finger tips when it is needed. On some occasions, in the absence or illness of her husband, she has put a guiding hand on the management of the farm business, and it has proved a capable and wise one.

Her home is a social centre. Although it is what many would consider a humble one, it has a peculiar charm, and people love to gather there. In it there are a number of books and many little touches of beauty and comfort that are works of real genius when you realize the limitations of the farm purse these days. Her family have gathered some of her spirit. Her children are proud of the fact that they live on the farm. She has, somehow or other, taught them to see beauty in the common tasks of life. They walk with heads held high and look out upon life with clear and trusting eyes.

Consideration of those three women has convinced us that, after all, our work is largely what we make it. Should we ever slip into the mistaken practice of letting it run or completely absorb us we shall be heavy losers. If we put much into it and take a pride in carrying it out we shall gain in pleasure and in depth of experience. The man or woman who considers his or her work a bore, something to be endured but not enjoyed, is a person to be avoided. Farm life can be barren or rich, just as farm people themselves decide to make it. Our particular share in it may be small, but it is "mine own."

Women of Western Canada will learn with interest that Margaret Bondfield, the first woman to be elected head of one of the largest Labor organizations, and also the first woman to win a ministry post in the British Isles, is to visit Canada some time this year.

The Countrywoman

CREAM

When the Farmer "Comes Into His Own-"

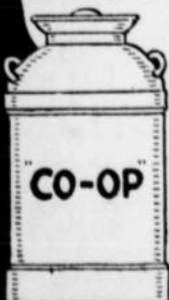
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12

Agricultural College Opening

Manitoba Agricultural College announces that the regular opening for degree courses, for men and women with Grade 11 or Matriculation standing, will take place on October 13. Diploma courses for practical studies in livestock, engineering, farm econo-

mies, dairying, poultry, etc., open on October 27, and similar practical courses for college women in dressmaking, millinery, cooking, art, and household management, open on the same date. Full particulars will be mailed to any person, upon request, from G. A. Sproule, Registrar, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 10, 1924

St. Antoine Rejects Protection

Speaking in the constituency of St. Antoine, Montreal, on August 28, Mr. Meighen said: "More hangs upon this verdict than perhaps ever hung upon the verdict of a single county in the history of our country." The importance of the verdict of St. Antoine was as fully recognized by the Liberal party; the speakers and the press of both parties declared the election to be, for all practical purposes, a referendum on the fiscal policy of the government as exemplified in the budget. The previous member for St. Antoine, Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, resigned his seat on May 14 as a protest against the budget; he resigned that the constituency of St. Antoine might say whether or not it agreed with the policy of the budget.

The electors of St. Antoine have given their verdict. By a majority of 1,047 in favor of W. J. Hushion, they have expressed approval of the freer trade policy of the government. The smallness of the vote, however, as compared with that polled in the general election of 1921, somewhat lessens the value of the verdict. The total vote in 1921 was 14,330; the by-election vote was 9,203. Mr. Mitchell, in 1921, polled 9,056 votes, nearly as many as the total vote on September 2. The Liberal vote was 3,931 below the figure for 1921, while the Conservative vote was 1,196 short. Just why so many refrained from voting has probably a local explanation, but it is plain the Liberals suffered more than the Conservatives from the apathy or the deliberate refusal to vote.

There was no dodging of the issue by the Liberals. "We cheerfully pay tribute to the candor of the premier in his speech to the electors of St. Antoine division," declared the Montreal Gazette. The Liberal candidate came out straightforwardly in favor of the policy declared by the government in connection with the budget. Mr. Mitchell's challenge was accepted squarely and the Conservatives made protection or freer trade the sole issue of the campaign. "Take your choice, St. Antoine," declared the Montreal Star, which ran true to form (except that it forgot to make an offer of a gift of \$10,000 to something or another if the electors would only vote against the Liberal policy). "Protection means a return to the old-time prosperity, lower taxation, employment for all, Canada for the Canadians, while the King government free trade policy means the continued closing of our industries, increased unemployment and debt, and the slaughter of Canada to make U.S. interests wealthy."

The Montreal Gazette was melodramatic. Freer trade was a cruel joke upon the poor but honest working men of the St. Antoine constituency. The results would be simply awful.

"Idle Laborer, can'st thou see
What free trade will do for thee?
See thy children vilely led
Singing hymns for shameful bread.
While the stones of every street
Know their naked little feet."

Mr. Meighen also ran true to form. The entire country was going to the dogs because Premier King was under the thumbs of Forke and Crerar, whose policies were the policies of destruction. Woolens, textiles, boots and shoes and farm implements—all these manufactures had suffered because of the King policy, and it was up to St. Antoine to cry a halt and save the country from economic annihilation.

Well, St. Antoine has spoken, and appar-

ently the working men of Montreal are not to be either scared or cajoled into swallowing the protectionist bait. The strenuous efforts of the protectionists to get a straight protectionist vote from an industrial and working-class constituency have failed. Mr. King asked for a vote of confidence in his government and in support of his fiscal policies. He has got it, and having been told to go on, it is not too much to expect that he will go on.

Disarmament Proposals

While officially the United States keeps out of European entanglements, unofficially it is playing quite an important part in the business of getting Europe on to its feet. Officially, Washington is outside of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles, but an American gave his name to a scheme for carrying out the reparations provisions of the Treaty of Versailles after the European politicians had wrestled vainly with the problem for six years, and an American, today, has charge of the operation of the scheme.

Another section of the treaty says:

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

The League of Nations has been struggling with this "general limitation of the armaments of all nations" for some years, and meeting with about as much success as the politicians in their efforts to settle the reparations question. Last year the assembly of the league referred to the membership a draft treaty of mutual assistance, prepared by what is known as the Temporary Mixed Commission, composed of soldiers, sailors, jurists, statesmen and ordinary citizens, and appointed for the study of the question of general disarmament. The treaty has not had a warm welcome; it has been rejected by most of the governments, and the rejections have been accompanied by comments which intimate that the league has not succeeded in solving the problem of disarmament, at least, not to the satisfaction of the nations which already depend upon their own strong right arm; although all the nations profess to be ready to welcome a real treaty of disarmament and security.

During the last twelve months a body of American students have been trying their hands at the problem, and the result is a proposed treaty of disarmament and security which interested the League of Nations so much that at the June meeting of the council of the league it was decided to lay the American draft treaty before the membership of the league so that it might come before the assembly. This draft treaty will be formally discussed at the meeting of the assembly of the league now taking place at Geneva, and reports indicate that it has found favor in many quarters.

The American group believes that it has produced a treaty which marks a considerable advance on anything so far proposed, and there is no doubt their effort is an improvement upon previous proposals, while it takes cognizance of the facts of political life. It will be remarkable if this unofficial American contribution to the plans for carrying out the disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles meets with the same success as the Dawes plan for carrying out the reparations provisions of the treaty, especially in view of the fact that the United States refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

What Do the Manufacturers Say?

According to the report of the Montreal Star, Mr. Meighen told the electors of St. Antoine, as he has told other audiences in the East, that as a result of the reduction of the duties on farm implements the prices of such implements had risen. "The fact is," he said, "that in thus reducing the price of farm implements, every one of them sells today to the western farmer higher than it did when King came into power."

This statement involves a question of fact, and as such it is a straight challenge to the farm implement manufacturers of Canada. What it means in plain English is that while the government has endeavored to reduce the price of farm implements by reducing the duty on imported implements, the manufacturers, both American and Canadian, by some deliberate and intentional means, have not only pocketed the amount which the reduction was to give to the farmer, but have actually arbitrarily raised the prices of implements, presumably as the result of some agreement to minimize competition. In whatever way the manufacturers have accomplished this, the statement implies a conspiracy on the part of the manufacturers to raise prices through some situation which, according to Mr. Meighen, arose as the result of reducing the duty on farm implements, for it is certain that a reduction of the duty could not of itself be the cause for increased prices.

Was such a situation created? If so, is it true that the farm implement manufacturers took advantage of it to arbitrarily raise prices? It seems to us that the manufacturers of farm implements, whose recently-issued explanation of the increased price of farm implements took no note of any tariff changes, cannot afford to ignore the implications in Mr. Meighen's statement. The implement manufacturers promised to pass on to the farmer the recent reductions in the sales tax, and the promise has been fulfilled in a reduction of prices corresponding to the reduction in the tax. The remission of customs duties is a reduction of taxation, but Mr. Meighen states that following such remission the implement manufacturers actually increased their prices. Will the implement manufacturers say if Mr. Meighen has correctly described the effect on prices of the reductions of the duties on farm implements?

Radio on the Farm

Col. E. H. R. Green, millionaire radio fan, says that in a year, through the development of radio, people will sit in their own homes and enjoy moving pictures just as they may now enjoy a broadcasted concert, lecture or other form of radio form of entertainment or education.

Mr. Green has spent a lot of money on radio, and he has doubtless some good reasons for his prediction, especially as he is so well acquainted with the progress that has been made within the last year or two in improving the machinery of radio-telephony. Radio broadcasting began in such a quiet and non-spectacular manner on this continent that the historians of the art are finding it difficult to trace its earliest history. There is no mistaking the place it now occupies in the life of the people, and especially its place on the farm. There are many hundreds of broadcasting stations on this continent and no customs barrier can stop the free entertainment and the free information that float across the international

boundary to be seized by all those who care about it.

The man who left the farm because it was too lonely will have to discover another excuse. A farm fitted with radio is in touch with a community that passes beyond the nation. The farmer who gets his money's worth out of radio is likely to know more about what is going on in the world and to be in closer touch with the better things of life than the average city man, for after all there is a loneliness of the city that is more terrifying than the loneliness of the farm.

Radio is minimizing the isolation of the farm and bringing to it something of the warmth of close community. That is the great value of radio to the farm. It is something to be able to sit in one's own home and feel oneself in actual contact with a whole world, to take in a first-class concert, to hear an eminent lecturer, a great singer or a popular entertainer, to have the news of the world retailed up to the minute and to feel oneself really in the swirl of life. Radio brings that feeling now, and if Mr. Green is to be trusted as a prophet, and radio-moving pictures are coming in the near future, we may expect radio to play a useful part in arresting the movement cityward.

Getting Into the Game

Among the speakers at Mr. Meighen's meetings in St. Antoine, during the by-election, were two ladies, Mrs. Henry Joseph and Mrs. John Scott. Mrs. Joseph urged the women of St. Antoine to vote for the Conservative candidate because by doing so they would be making sure that their husbands would have jobs and would stay in Canada. Mrs. Scott was severely critical of the King government for bringing on an election when the women wanted to be taking their vacations, and expressed surprise that the Liberal candidate should even hope for any votes from the women

seeing that it was the Conservatives that had given the women the vote.

The remarks of these ladies show with what facility women are falling into the ways and wiles of the political spell-binder. It is, of course, the usual thing for the politician to claim that his party can do anything from appointing postmasters to controlling the weather and ensuring good crops, and the protectionists have always claimed that they fill the workmen's dinner pails and make everybody happy and comfortable. Those claims excited no surprise because they were expected, but we were solemnly promised that when women got into public affairs all that palpable nonsense was going to be cut out. There was going to be a straight appeal to reason and no more fooling with great and vital public questions.

Mrs. Joseph and Mrs. Scott apparently never heard of that promise. Mrs. Joseph whacked the dinner-pail in true platform style, but Mrs. Scott attempted something new. The government had actually had the temerity to bring on an election when the women wanted to be away from the heat and dust of the city, holidaying in the country. It was almost an outrage. It must also be confessed that the vote showed that Mrs. Scott knew whereof she spoke; the well-to-do women voters stayed in their pleasant country retreats, preferring comfort to the irksome duties of citizenship. And apparently so did some men. But the women of the dinner-pail class, were certainly at home and look what they did. Evidently the dinner-pail and the job in Canada arguments left them cold, as well as the argument that they should vote Conservative because the Conservatives gave women the vote. In the first place the vote was given by Liberals and Conservatives acting together; in the second place if Mrs. Scott's argument means anything it means that women should vote Conservative in

perpetuity; in other words, should put fetters on their minds and keep them there. But isn't that the very thing that women are endeavoring to get away from?

Editorial Notes

The Earl of Ypres, better known as Field-Marshal Sir John French, in addressing some school children in Great Britain, recently, said: "Prepare you, ye boys and girls, for do not think there will not be any more war because there will. . . . Although you are only children now, when the next war does come—and come it will—you will be called upon to take your part." What a nice pleasant future to be holding out to the children whose elders are still talking of the horrors of the last war.

The president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association says that he cannot understand why every farmer is not a protectionist. Perhaps a year or two on a farm would bring the required understanding.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce wants the income exempted from income tax reduced because "it is at once desirable and democratic that the basis of taxation should be broadened as much as possible." The Journal seems to be under the impression that the income tax payers also pay the tariff and the excise taxes and that people who pay no income tax pay no taxes of any kind. If the Journal would only agree to abolish the tariff taxes and excise taxes its reason for a reduction in the amount exempted in the income tax would be excellent.

The Guide will pay \$10 to the Canadian senator who sends us during the next month the best letter or article on the subject: "Why a good party worker should get a \$4,000 life job in the Senate." If we hear from all the senators in this competition we are prepared to offer more prizes.



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HIGH LIGHTS ON TEAM WORK

Boys and girls trained for leadership—Different types of demonstrations

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

ONE of the things needed in practically every western district, is more team work, for it is only by cultivating the co-operative spirit that community life can be built up. A most important factor in the development of our social fabric is training for leadership through team demonstrations.

This was once more brought to the notice of the public at the fifth annual competition held by Manitoba clubs in August. One hundred boys and girls arrived in Winnipeg to take part in the round-up, and showed by their demonstrations that tomorrow should be well supplied with leaders.

Variety of Subjects

If space were unlimited I would like to describe all the demonstrations put on in the T. Eaton store, but it is only possible to give a few details about some of the teams. The boys chose such topics as bird life, poultry, water, beekeeping and art fibre, while the girls went in for yeast breads, "quick" breads, clothing, salads, potatoes, canning, cakes, gardening, poultry, tomatoes, dental care, book-binding, care of the baby, milk testing and the use of flour sacks.

In order to present any one of these topics, a great deal of study and practice is necessary, for a team must be thoroughly conversant with their subject and must put their material into a form that will run smoothly and be easily understood. Learning to speak clearly and slowly in public is also something that has to be mastered by the members of a team. Most important of all they acquire, while still in their 'teens, the habit of working harmoniously together.

You would have been interested in the book-binding done by the team from Elva. They showed books that were the worse for wear, mended them on the spot, and explained each step so that the audience could go home and do likewise. They made attractive covers, preserved sets of bulletins by binding them together, and did it deftly, too. They made folders for newspaper clippings, albums for snapshots and booklets for recipes. The necessary materials for this were on display and the girls were ready to

explain where they could be purchased.

Protecting Birds

Realizing that birds are essential to the prairie, a couple of boys from Killarney gave a demonstration to show why the feathered population are so necessary. They impressed upon the audience the need for protecting birds that eat insects and rodents, and showed how they could be encouraged to nest by means of bird-houses resembling trees. They also explained how birds could be protected from their enemies.

Another demonstration of real value was given by two girls from Makaroff, who showed how to use flour sacks in attractive ways. They illustrated how to prepare, dye, bleach and waterproof this serviceable material, and took real pride in showing what they had made with it. In their exhibit were rompers, overalls, dresses, draperies, centrepieces, and even a toy elephant, all of which had been made from sack-ing. In times like these a subject like this is most suitable.


A different type of demonstration was put on by the Carman boys, who gave valuable information about bee-keeping. They knew their subject thoroughly and presented it in such a way that the audience derived much benefit. Another team of boys from Elgin selected water as their topic and worked experiments with the water of several wells. They gave warnings about polluted water supply, showed how to purify with chemicals, and how to filter.

The care of the teeth was well demonstrated by the girls from Warren, who announced that on this continent there are one-and-a-half-billion decaying teeth, of which one-third are in Canada. They showed how such a serious state of affairs could be overcome by eating the rights foods, by proper mastication and by regular cleaning, especially at night.

Care of the Baby

The Plumus team studied the care of the baby and dealt with proper food, the importance of regular feeding, the right kind of clothing, and the general care of an infant. It is encouraging to see such important subjects studied by girls while yet in their 'teens.

(Continued on Page 16)



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Upper—Boys from Killarney who showed how to protect and encourage bird life. Lower—Trio of Elgin girls who gave demonstrations on the value and uses of tomatoes

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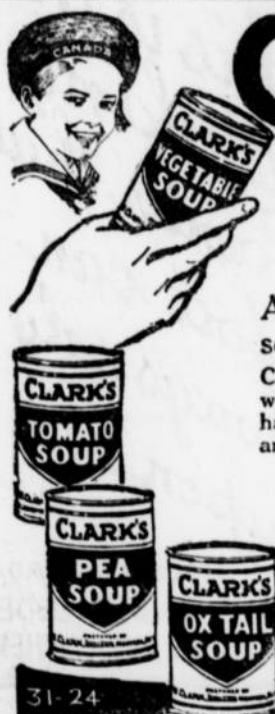
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THE DISTRICT ENTERTAINS

Ideas for Community Suppers—Recipes for Half a Hundred

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

EACH year as fall comes around, the officers of lodges, churches, women's clubs and other organizations begin to think of having a fowl supper or some other kind of spread to which the whole community is invited. In districts where such festive events have occurred for many years the catering is reduced to a science. These communities are probably looking for variety in menus.

On the other hand there are plenty of regions in which little extensive entertaining has been done. The quantities for 50 people given below will help club members to estimate how much to prepare. This number is used because it can easily be divided into the crowd expected. If 250 people usually turn out to these things, the recipes should be multiplied by five. The menus given here are merely suggestive and can be changed or added to as desired.

The Refreshment Committee

An early selection of the refreshment committee is the first step towards making the supper a success. From experience I have found it a good plan to include one or two men in this group as somebody "hefty" is needed for putting up tables and carrying water in and out and sometimes for carving.

On national occasions it is advisable to have a decoration committee whose job it is to see that tables and decorations are properly arranged. White cloths, with flags of various sizes on tables and walls lend a festive air, while strips of colored crepe paper laid from corner to corner make an attractive decoration. Paper serviettes with colored designs are often used to good effect. House plants, when flowers cannot be secured, are nice for the tables.

The kind of supper to be served depends to a large extent upon the accommodation. In parts where there is a hall with kitchen attached a hot meal can be served if desired, but when the schoolhouse, implement shed or empty store must be used, most of the food must of necessity be brought ready-cooked. Anyway, it suits most farm women to prepare their share in their own kitchens.

Another thing to consider is the amount of help available. Some districts are woefully short of women-folk in which case it is a good idea to serve the meal cafeteria style. This enables the girls and older women to concentrate on dishing up the food and generally tends to create a jovial atmosphere. This is especially desirable where space is limited. A good arrangement is two long tables with a smaller one joining them. They should be placed so that two rows of people can pass along without touching each other. At the end nearest the door the trays, serviettes and silverware are stacked in order that people can pick them up when entering. They pass straight down the table, across the end and up the other side selecting the dishes they desire. The food of course, is arranged in logical order, ending up with beverages. The people who are doing the dishing up should see that there is plenty of room for them to work without getting in each other's way.

The following recipes which serve 50 people are handy for large suppers and can be multiplied as necessary. When increasing the quantities care should be taken to make accurate calculations.

Boiled Coffee

1 lb. coffee
2 c. cold water
2 eggs
8 qts. boiling water
Mix coffee, cold water and beaten eggs with egg shell. Place in roomy bags of cheesecloth and add to a boiler containing the boiling water. When cream is scarce half milk and half water makes a delicious beverage.

Cocoa

1 1/2 c. cocoa
2 c. sugar
4 qts. boiling milk
5 qts. scalded milk
Mix cocoa and sugar and add water.

Boil for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add scalded milk and keep hot over boiling water. By using a Dover egg beater at frequent intervals a "skin" can be prevented from forming.

Lemonade

4 c. sugar
4 c. water
3 doz. lemons
8 qts. water
Boil sugar and water ten minutes. Remove from fire, cool, and add juice of lemons and very cold water.

Veal Loaf

12 lbs. veal
2 lbs. salt pork
3 T. salt
1 tsp. pepper
6 eggs
1-3 c. melted butter
3 c. crumbs
Milk to moisten
Grind meat finely, add seasoning, well beaten eggs and rest of ingredients. Press into bread pans, making the tops level. Bake in a slow oven for three hours, basting with pork fat.

Baked Beans

3 qts. beans
2 lbs. salt pork
4 T. salt
1 T. mustard
1 c. molasses
1 tsp. pepper
2 onions
4 T. brown sugar

Soak beans overnight and parboil until the skin breaks (change the water during boiling). Drain, put one-half the quantity in bean-crocks or five-pound lard pails, add mustard, seasoning and sweetening. Add rest of beans, place pork on top and add boiling water to cover. Bake in a slow oven for at least eight hours, uncovering during the last hour.

Tea Biscuits

3 qts. flour
2 T. salt
1/2 c. baking powder
1 c. butter and lard
1 qt. milk or more
Sift dry ingredients together, cut in or rub in fat and add enough milk to make a soft dough.

Apple and Cabbage Salad

4 qts. apples (chopped)
2 qts. cabbage (chop'd)
2 c. walnuts
1 qt. salad dressing
Peel and chop apples finely. If rosy, leave skins on. Add chopped cabbage and nuts and combine thoroughly with salad dressing.

Tomato Jelly

3/4 c. gelatin
1 gal. tomatoes
1 qt. cold water
1 onion
2 1/2 T. salt
2 1/2 T. sugar
12 peppercorns
12 allspice berries
2 bay leaves
Soak gelatin in cold water. Cook tomatoes with water, onion, bay leaf, allspice and peppercorns. Add salt, pepper and sugar and stir until dissolved. Add gelatin and make sure it has dissolved. Strain and pour into dripping pans and when ready to serve cut into squares. If desired vegetables, such as peas, celery beans or carrots may be added when jelly is commencing to set.

Cranberry for Fowl

4 lbs. sugar
2 qts. water
4 qts. cranberries
Boil sugar and water ten minutes. Add cranberries and cook 15 minutes, stirring to prevent burning. Skim and cool.

Baked Custard

5 qts. milk
21 eggs
2 1/4 c. sugar
1 1/2 tsp. salt
5 tsp. vanilla
Scald milk. Beat eggs slightly, add sugar and salt and pour milk on slowly, add vanilla and pour into cups or pudding dishes. Place dishes in hot water and bake in a very moderate oven until a silver knife will come out clean when inserted in the middle.

White Sauce

1-3 lb. butter
3/4 c. flour
2 tsp. salt
2 qts. scalded milk
Melt butter, add flour gradually and stir until smooth. Slowly add hot milk, stirring constantly, and cook one-half hour in double boiler, stirring until thick. This is the right thickness for creamed fish, chicken or oysters.

Plain Cake

1 lb. butter
5 c. sugar
12 eggs
4 c. milk
10 c. flour
6 T. baking powder
1 T. vanilla
Cream butter and sugar. Sift dry ingredients together. Beat eggs until light and add alternately with dry

Continued on Page 17

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WHAT THE HOT LUNCH DOES

Bodily and Mental Vigor Increased—Lunches in a Rural School

By VERNA SISSONS

LAST year at my school we inaugurated a very satisfactory system for the noon lunch. On commencing the term I made a record of the height, weight and age of each pupil and found that only two boys and two girls were up to standard weight. After giving the matter due consideration I determined to see what a hot drink at noon would do to correct this undesirable condition. At the end of the term when I weighed and measured the pupils again, four boys and 15 girls were up to standard weight. This was an increase of from 27 per cent. to 80 per cent. during the 10 teaching months.

I attribute these important gains, in a large measure to the influence of a hot drink at noon, so perhaps you would like to hear how the plans were made. When we began the hot lunch we thought it best to feel our way carefully and not attempt too much at first. By making enquiries I found that the old table that had served as the teacher's desk was up in the loft of a neighboring barn, so I had it brought to the school. Although the top was badly warped we were able to get it nailed down and then covered it neatly with white oilcloth. When the rest of it was varnished we had quite a respectable work-table. We had a two-burner gasoline stove that needed overhauling, beside a tea-kettle and a teapot. We also procured a large saucepan, a dish-pan, six tea towels which the girls hemmed in class, some sugar and cocoa, and were ready to prepare the hot drinks. Beside this we were able to use a bookcase for our supplies. Each child brought a plate, cup, saucer and spoon from home. For the few things that had to be purchased, the trustees willingly provided the money as they realized that the health of the pupils would benefit. They also saw that we had sufficient sugar and cocoa, while the boys and girls took turns in bringing milk and taking the towels home to be washed.

Interest Taken by Pupils

The next step was to make out a list of the duties of the hostess and the two helpers. The host or hostess who was held responsible for preparing, serving and clearing away of the lunch was always one of the older boys or girls, who was assisted by two juniors in serving and clearing up. In this way each pupil from the youngest to the oldest did a share of the work. You may wonder if the boys found it much of a hardship, but I am safe in saying that they enjoyed it as much as the girls, and were just as anxious to do their part as were the girls. In fact on cold days the boys always offered to fill the kettle at the pump for the girls and also to light the stove. By making the host or hostess responsible for the order and work of the day, a keener interest was taken in the duties assigned, and considerable weight was lifted from my shoulders.

This is what the hostess was expected to do: She saw that the fire was lit, the kettle put on and the measurements made for the hot dish. If we had cocoa she did this at recess.

Then at about 20 minutes to 12 she quietly went back and finished the preparation. At noon, the two helpers set the table and placed the cups, plates and spoons on the owner's desk.

When all was in readiness the hostess announced dinner, and each pupil, carrying a lunch pail, stood by his desk. Then we sang our grace with bowed heads before sitting down.

During the noon hour we discussed subjects of importance to the school and community in order to arouse the pupils' interest and to make the meal as happy as possible. Hurry, which is the enemy of good digestion, was abolished by an orderly method of eating the noon lunch, for the pupils knew they could not leave until the hostess had finished. When she arose it was a signal for the others to get up from their seats. There was no clearing away because each pupil took his dishes to the table, put away his lunch pail and left his desk in order. If it was not tidy the hostess called the offender back to tidy it.

The two helpers piled the dishes, the hostess washed them, one helper wiped and the other put them away. The wiper rinsed out the towels and hung them on the rod to dry.

Systematic Plans

In order that the pupils could know in advance when their turn came, I posted a list of hostesses and helpers. I also made out a list to show who was to bring supplies and to take home the towels each week for washing. There was always a healthy rivalry between boys and girls to see who could do the best work.

This year we are going to try to vary our lunches and hope that beside a cup of hot and nourishing beverage we shall have milk soups, and the children are very enthusiastic about it. I have made a practice of going over each recipe with the class, giving them the reason for each step and explaining the food value of the dish in a simple way. This has been the starting point of a study of foods and the needs of the body. It is also a splendid opportunity for emphasizing the importance of a well-balanced lunch. Beside this I have tried to help parents to make the cold lunch brought from home more attractive and nourishing.

The figures quoted above are sufficient to prove that our hot drink at noon is worth while. In addition to the improvement in bodily health the pupils have got along much better since we started our scheme. There is no doubt as to the difference it has made to the afternoon's work, for it is now unnecessary to urge them to study. The lunch eaten in an orderly way also gives the stomach a chance to do its work with ease, and permits good table manners to be practiced. The little training the pupils receive in preparing the lunch, often helps to stimulate their interest in their homes and in helping their mothers. I found that the hot drink at noon increased the attendance at school, for the pupils did not like missing the social hour we had together.

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PUNGENT SPICY RELISHES

Accompaniments for Cold Meats—Using the Garden Overflow

THERE is nothing like spicy pickles for giving zest to cold meats, but they in no way take the place of canned vegetables and cannot be partaken of so freely. However, condiments play an important part in our Western diet and should not be overlooked. From the standpoint of economy they appeal to everyone because they use up the overflow of the garden. With a good supply of relishes in the cellar a homemaker is well fortified in emergencies.

Crab Apple Relish

3 qts. crab apples 1½ tsp. cinnamon
12 c. sugar 1½ tsp. allspice
1½ lbs. seeded raisins 2 c. vinegar
1 tsp. ground cloves 3 oranges

At night wash crab apples, remove blossom end and chop finely, removing cores and stems. Grate the yellow rind from the oranges and add it and the juice to the fruit. Then put in raisins, spices, sugar and vinegar. Let this stand till morning and then cook until soft. Pour into hot pickle jars.

Rhubarb Relish

4 qts. rhubarb 4 c. brown sugar
3 c. seeded raisins 2 c. vinegar
2 c. nuts

Wipe and skin rhubarb and cut into inch pieces. Add raisins, nuts and sugar and a very small amount of water—just enough to keep the rhubarb from sticking. Cook for an hour, stirring frequently, and then add the vinegar, boiling for another half hour.

Green Tomato Pickle

1 pk. sliced tomatoes 1 T. cloves
7 medium onions 2 T. allspice
1 c. salt 1½ T. ginger
4 c. white sugar 2 T. mustard seed
2 qts. vinegar ½ tsp. cayenne
2 T. cinnamon

Slice tomatoes and onions and cover with salt. Leave over-night. Next morning drain, add vinegar and boil 15 minutes. Drain and throw away the vinegar. Add rest of ingredients and boil 20 minutes.

Sweet Pickled Fruits

3 c. vinegar 1-3 lb. brown sugar
1 c. water ¼ c. mixed whole spices

Make a syrup of vinegar, water, sugar and spices and boil for 15 minutes. Prepare fruit and cook slowly in the syrup until tender, seal in jars. If hard fruit, such as crab apples, is used, steam until soft before putting it into the syrup. Cloves may be stuck in the whole fruit.

Tomato Catsup

Select ripe tomatoes and wash, but do not peel. Cut out green cores and decayed spots, quarter, measure and put in a kettle. To each gallon of tomatoes add a cup of finely chopped onions. Boil tomatoes and onion together until soft. Strain and press the pulp through a sieve. Measure and to each gallon add 1½ tsp. cloves, 1½ tsp. ginger, 1 tsp. cayenne, 1½ tsp. cinnamon, 1 tsp. allspice, 1 tsp. black pepper, ¾ c. sugar, ¼ c. salt, 2 c. vinegar. Boil until thick and bottle.

Pickled Red Peppers

Now that people are growing more peppers the following recipe will be welcome to many:

8 large sweet red peppers 2 c. vinegar
1 c. sugar

Cut peppers into strips. Cover with boiling water for ten minutes. Drain and plunge into very cold water. Pack in pint jars and pour on a syrup made of the vinegar and sugar.

Pickled Citron

3 lbs. citron 1½ c. cider vinegar
2 c. brown sugar 2 T. pickling spice

Pare citron, cut in small cubes, pour on a weak brine and let stand over-night. In the morning drain, cook in fresh water till tender, drain, add sugar, spices tied in cheesecloth bag and vinegar. Cook slowly one and a half hours. Bottle and seal.

Mixed Pickles

2 qts. green tomatoes
12 small cucumbers
3 red peppers
1 cauliflower
2 bunches celery
2 c. small onions
2 qts. string beans
¼ lb. mustard seed
½ oz. allspice
½ oz. cloves
½ oz. pepper
1 gal. vinegar
2 c. sugar

Prepare vegetables, cut in small pieces and cover

with brine over-night. Drain and wash carefully. Heat vinegar, sugar and spices to boiling point, add vegetables and cook until soft.

Uncooked Tomato Relish

Cut one peck ripe tomatoes in small pieces and place in a jelly bag. Cover with ½ c. salt and drain two hours. Add 2 c. chopped onions, 3 c. chopped celery and mix well. To this add the following:

2 large red peppers (chopped) 1 tsp. cloves
3 c. brown sugar 2 tsp. cinnamon
¾ c. mustard seed 4 c. cider vinegar

Mix thoroughly and bottle cold.

Spiced Grapes

6 lbs. grapes ¼ c. mixed spice
3 lbs. sugar (cloves, allspice, cinnamon)
1½ c. vinegar

Wash grapes and remove from stems. Put pulp into a saucepan and reserve skins. Cook pulp until seeds can be removed. Turn into a colander or sieve and press the pulp through. To this add the skins, sugar, vinegar and spices, and cook till skins are soft and the mixture is thick and jelly-like.

Spiced Apple Jelly

1 qt. apples 1 tsp. cinnamon
1½ c. cranberries 1 tsp. whole cloves
1½ c. vinegar and water

Cook all ingredients together (cloves in cheesecloth bag), drain and proceed as for making jelly.

Cabbage Relish

1 qt. chopped cabbage 5 T. white mustard seed
1 qt. chopped green tomatoes 1 T. celery seed
1 pt. chopped onion ½ tsp. turmeric
1 c. sugar 3 c. vinegar

Soak cabbage and tomatoes over night in a brine made of ¼ c. salt to each quart. In the morning drain, add other ingredients and allow them to stand for two hours. Simmer until clear. Bottle and seal.

Apple Chutney

12 sour apples 2 c. sugar
6 green tomatoes 4 small white onions
1 c. raisins 1 qt. vinegar
2 T. mustard seed 2 T. salt

Cut apples, tomatoes and onions into uniform cubes and mix with other ingredients. Cool slowly for half to three-quarters of an hour and seal.

Western Relish

3 doz. tomatoes 4 c. vinegar
6 peaches 2 T. salt
6 pears ½ package mixed pickle spices
4 c. sugar
6 white onions

Slice fruit and vegetables or cut them in cubes. Put in a kettle, add spices tied in a bag, vinegar and salt and boil slowly for two hours. Bottle and seal.

Corn Relish

12 ears sweet corn 1 T. mustard
1 head cabbage 1 tsp. celery seed
1 c. sugar Vinegar
1 T. salt

Remove corn from cobs, placing the butt end on a plate and cutting straight down from the tip, using a sharp paring knife. Mix corn with other ingredients. Add enough vinegar to cover and boil 20 minutes. Seal.

Celery Relish

24 ripe tomatoes 2 T. salt
2 heads celery 2 c. vinegar
8 large onions 1 lb. brown sugar

Clean the vegetables thoroughly and slice them finely. Add half the vinegar, all of the salt and sugar, and boil slowly for an hour and a half. Add more vinegar if necessary during the cooking.

Indian Relish

1 pk. green tomatoes 2 T. celery seed
1½ c. salt 2 T. mustard seed
1 medium cabbage 1 T. stick cinnamon
6 onions 1 T. whole cloves
8 c. sugar 3 qts. vinegar

Chop tomatoes, add salt and let stand over-night. Next day drain and add finely-chopped cabbage. Pour the vinegar over this and boil for half-an-hour. If the vinegar is very acid, less than three

quarts will be required. Add onions well chopped, sugar, celery seed, mustard seed, cinnamon and cloves. The last two are tied in a cheesecloth bag and are removed after the onions become tender.

ABBREVIATIONS

In the cookery articles of The Guide, the following abbreviations are used.

c.—cup lb.—pound
T.—tablespoon pk.—peck
tsp.—teaspoon bus.—bushel
oz.—ounce qt.—quart
pt.—pint

All measurements are level. Sift flour once before measuring

THE WAY TO MAKE A BED

Easy Method of Securing Comfort at Night—

By ANNE DEANE

"First the foot and then the head
That's the way to make a bed."

THIS is what my mother used to repeat when she gave me my earliest lessons in bed-making, long before the advent of school days. It was great fun to be allowed to help in this way and I looked upon it as a game and not a chore. My mother was a real artist in that she knew how to enlist the help of each member of the family without anyone feeling burdened—even the boys learned how to make beds and wash dishes.

Never was there a time when co-operation is more needed than in these days when so much falls to the lot of a home-maker. The beds must be made every day without fail, so it is in each mother's interests to teach her family to give her a little help in the morning. It doesn't take more than two minutes for each child to throw the bedding over a chair at the foot of the bed and to raise the window as high as it will go, but it requires ten minutes for one person to attend to five beds and windows. The time to establish this excellent habit is in childhood, when even the smaller ones can air their rooms and beds as soon as they have finished dressing.

Lessons in Bed-making

Before school days arrive it is also a good plan to teach both boys and girls how to make beds. The turning of a mattress once a week is really an economy for it distributes the wear and prevents hollows and bumps. Not only should it be turned from end to end, but also from side to side. It is advisable to turn all the mattresses on a day when the program is not too heavy—your weekly schedule will indicate the best time. Of course small children cannot give much assistance in this respect, but they think they're helping and learn that turning a mattress is important.

Every mattress needs a cover of some kind to protect it from soil and dust. The best is probably a strong cotton slip that can be removed and washed. On top it is a good idea to have a strip of quilted "silence" cloth for added protection, and also for making even a new mattress more comfortable. This is the first piece of bedding to be laid in place.

The under sheet is put on right side upwards with the broad hem at the head. Enough is left at the top to allow for tucking in to prevent the sheet from slipping down, while a generous amount is folded smoothly under the foot. Of course the middle crease is placed as near the centre of the mattress as possible, so that an equal amount of sheet can be tucked in at either side.

A comfortable night often depends upon the smoothness of the under sheet, so let me emphasize the importance of stretching it firmly from top to bottom. Then, too, it is equally necessary to give it the same treatment from side to side. "Hospital" corners make the neatest, most comfortable way of holding the covers and are easily done, as seen by the illustrations. If you have ever been cared for by a trained nurse you'll know what I mean right away, but if you have been lucky enough to escape illness, the drawings explain the steps clearly.

Hospital Corners

With an ample allowance smoothly tucked under the foot, lay the edge of the sheet back on the mattress, tuck in the triangle formed, let

the edge fall back again, tuck it under, and then do the other corner on the same side. Give the opposite side of the bed the same treatment, stretching the sheet until taut. It takes no time to make these corners, especially when two people are doing the work, and the result is most satisfying. Moreover, it holds the bedding so firmly that remaking after airing the next day is a simple matter.

Next comes the upper sheet. Just here, let me put in a plea for longer sheets as a means of economy and extra comfort. One three yards in length does not pull out like a shorter one, and allows for a generous turn-back at the top, which keeps the bedding clean and reduces laundry work. It is not too much to fold over the top to a depth one-quarter the length of the mattress. Place the sheet right side downwards with the wider hem at the top and the centre crease in the middle. When turned over the right side of the hem will appear at the top. Tuck in the bottom smoothly, make the corners as directed and tuck in the sides.

When blankets are short I have found it a good plan to lay one level with the mattress at the bottom and to put another on top, tucking it under firmly at the foot. This prevents pulling out and keeps the shoulders warm as well. Another satisfactory scheme is to split double blankets in half and to add a strip of cotton which is tucked in at the foot. The same kind of corners are used for the blankets. Now fold over that extra length of top sheet you left for the purpose and tuck it in. This is always a great protection for the bedding.

Whether or not to tuck in the spread at the bottom depends on its style and on your individual preference. Some beds are improved if the coverlet is folded under, while others look best with it hanging. Whatever practice is followed, the spread is always removed before retiring. This keeps it fresh and saves frequent laundering.

Quick Method

When I am alone and am particularly busy I use the following method for making a bed and find it very satisfactory. Tuck in each sheet and blanket at the foot but leave all the corners until the end. Turn back all the covers at one side and make the corners separately. Then go around to the other side and finish it off. Of course special care must be taken to keep that under sheet taut and free from wrinkles. This method requires only one trip around the bed instead of a separate journey for each cover.

What to do with pillows depends on personal tastes. Some people like to lay them on the bed after the lower sheet has been put on, while others prefer to place them on the top of the spread. Personally I favor the latter because it allows the side edges of the coverlet to hang evenly. We all should be thankful that

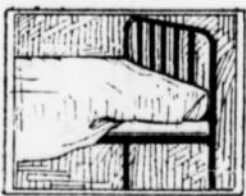
stiffly-starched pillow-shams mounted on a wooden frame are now seldom seen, for they were rarely beautiful and just meant another item for mother on wash-day.

Comforters, quilts, wool puffs or eider-downs can be neatly folded or rolled and laid at the end of the bed. If, how-

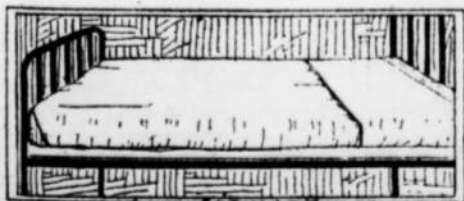
ever, you have a particularly beautiful spread of white cotton, cretonne or other colored material, it is a good plan to put the extra covering in a bedding box for the day and to produce it on chilly nights.



First step in corner



Finished corner



Turn-over at top keeps blankets clean

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Gas in the Stomach is Dangerous

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to Overcome Trouble Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloated right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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High Lights on Team Work
Continued from Page 11

A couple of Morden boys selected art-fibre as their hobby and showed how it can be used to replace wicker in different kinds of furniture. They outlined the history of art-fibre and explained how attractive color schemes could be worked out.

These are only a few of the interesting demonstrations given by club members who are beginning to train early as the leaders of the future. Anyone who has witnessed a team at work cannot fail to be impressed with the opportunities of the youth of today. Team work does not produce the best results when organized in a hurry. In order to be of lasting value it must be the outgrowth of study over several months.

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The District Entertains
 Continued from Page 12

ingredients and milk. Bake in sheets or muffin tins in a moderate oven.
 A ham, 16 pounds in weight, is sufficient for half a hundred people, provided the

carving is done carefully. Fifteen to 20 pounds of beef should be allowed for that number. When meat loaf or creamed meat is being served, each person should be allowed from one-fifth to one-quarter of a pound of meat. One-half pound of fowl is about right for each guest. Six quarts of oysters are usually enough for 50 people.
 The following quantities serve 50 people: Six quarts of cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, peas or beans, and six cups dressing makes a good salad. Potatoes, if mashed and seasoned with boiled dressing, are also delicious salad mixture. One-half bushel of potatoes cooked in their jackets, peeled and mashed is sufficient for 50 persons. One pound butter, a quart of milk and one-third cup of salt are added and thoroughly combined.

FOR FALL WEAR



No. 1923—Smart Afternoon Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 40-inch material, with ¾ yard 24-inch contrasting.
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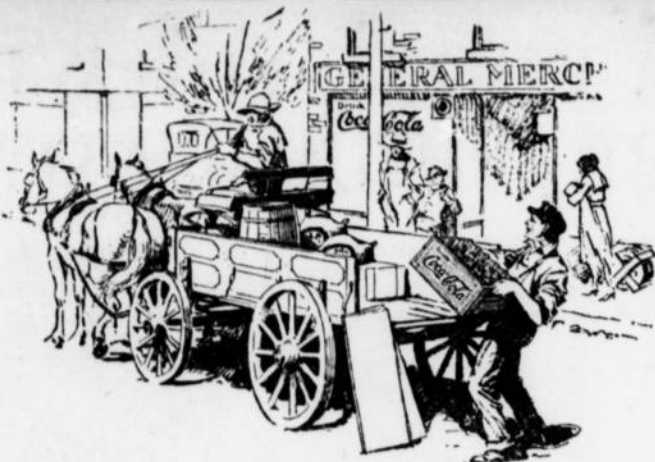
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THE TWENTY-FIRST BURR

By VICTOR LAURISTON

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened So Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father bidding her return at once as he was dying. On arriving in New York she found that neither her brother Tom nor her fiancé, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winright was even ill. When they reached Castle Sunset they found him dead in the library.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom Winright, made a very thorough search into the personal history of all the people at Castle Sunset. In the course of search, blackmail letters were discovered. Nick Ross, the chauffeur, puzzled Laura greatly. Glory Adair, the nurse, became her most intimate friend during those trying days.

Laura, finding that she really did not love George Annisford, broke her engagement with him.

A man in grey was observed haunting Castle Sunset, but all attempts to discover his identity failed. Laura received a long-distance telephone message from Nile, a little village, supposedly from Burnville, that he had located the man in grey. During an attempt to reach Nile, in a violent storm, the motor driven by Ross crashed over an embankment. Laura, saved by the foresight of Ross, discovered that she was in love with the chauffeur. She suspected a ruse to get them all away from Castle Sunset, and sent a frantic message to Glory Adair to go at once to Castle Sunset. Glory arrived there to find a man in grey searching among the books in the library. He escaped. Through old letters found, Laura discovered that her father had been married more than once, and for some reason had aroused the enmity of the first woman he married. Glory Adair also found among the letters a barr with poisoned points.

CHAPTER XVII

The Unknown Quantity, X

Laura Winright's exceedingly tender conscience troubled her. Was she playing fair with Burnville. Burnville was working in her interest—did she not owe it to him to at once disclose what she had learned? Was she, in disregarding Burnville, playing fair with herself?

She protested to Glory.

"I can't leave Mr. Burnville to work in the dark!"

Glory's answer came like the snap of a whip.

"Let him find his own way to the light. We are competitors, Harry Burnville and I. We made our bargain. He has the advantage. He has practical experience; I have only theory. He has every agency the law can muster; I

have only the wits of one poor Maitland Port nurse. He's keen and sharp and clever and he works like a dozen devils. In a race with him, every minute counts."

She referred to a railroad time-table. "Pack your kit, dear," she added. "We march immediately."

Detroit was her destination. She was on the trail of Lawyer Villard. "It's our one chance," she told Laura. "You say, find this son. In a continent of a hundred millions, you're willing to search for a young man who, twenty-eight years ago, was possibly in New York, and whose name you don't know. Life is too short, dear. The mother's name we don't know; Lucile, perhaps Lucile Winright—who can tell? There just remains the lawyer. Plaintiffs and defendants may come and go, but the lawyer stays and takes toll of both."

Study of recent law lists in the little town didn't help her. There was no Villard in the county lists, or, for that matter, in the Michigan lists of recent years. To Detroit therefore she went hurrying Laura along with her.

"Never mind Nick Ross," she said. "He's recovering nicely."

"But—"

Laura stifled her objection this time. It concerned, not Nick Ross, but George Annisford. At the Winright stores, where they were sure to visit, she must meet him again, for the first time since she sent him away.

Throughout the railroad journey to Detroit, throughout the taxi ride to the stores, she felt a growing dread of the imminent encounter. She was actually trembling when she stepped from the elevator into the main offices on the fourth floor.

She hurried to Tom's den.

"He's out!" she exclaimed; then shivered at the sound, behind her, of a well-remembered footstep.

"Hello, Laura, girl!"

"George!" she breathed.

Oddly, she could think of nothing save rain and darkness, and Nick Ross, the chauffeur—just a chauffeur—pressing his lips to hers.

"George!" Her whisper held an appeal.

"By thunder, she knew me! Listen to that, Miss Adair. She recognized me." Gayly he chuckled Laura under the chin. "Eh, chick? Come right in, girls. Tom, is it?" in response to Laura's question. "Oh, rot! I thought you were calling on me. So I'm not enough attraction to tug you away from your Huron sunsets, youngster?—it takes Big Brother to do that? Well, just pitch your tents and feed the camels and I'll scout for Tom while the scouting's good."

He caught up the telephone receiver. Laura breathed easier. He was not hurt. He could laugh and jest. . . . And then, with a shock, she saw his lips faintly quiver, and discerned the wearily pleading look in his eyes.

It was just for an instant. Then he smiled. A moment he talked over the telephone.

"Tom will be here in fifteen minutes," he reported. "In the meantime—"

"In the meantime, Laura wants to look at the old account books—the very oldest," interposed Glory.

Laura wanted nothing of the kind. But she nodded.

"Queer, what some people will want. Make yourselves perfectly at home, though. The house is yours, clear of mortgage and taxes and paid for ten years to come."

Annisford, absolutely uncurious, turned to his work. Then he swung his swivel chair and looked at Laura. She shrank.

"Say," he jested, "did you forget to punch the timeclock when you came in, kiddies?"

"The time clock?"

"At the elevator. If you're not on time, we dock you. If you come in and do office work without punching the clock, you don't get paid. That was your dad's idea, Laura. Even Tom and I have to do it. Every day there's a paper dial in there that records our comings and goings and malingering."



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Great invention! Nick Ross would enjoy it." He rose. "I've got to chase a buyer down town, so I'll just leave you monarchs of all you survey, including the waste-basket and the elevator boy. Dig into the dust and debris of our doggone by-gones, my dears."

He punched the derided time-clock. Laura, when she heard the downward grinding of the elevator, breathed easier.

Glory was already at work. Turning over the old books, her quick eyes scanned column after column of entries, to the accompaniment of a stream of running comment and question.

"In his account books, a man tells the truth—usually. They throw more light on his character than a diary, if he keeps one, and no absolutely sane man keeps a diary." She turned a page. "Your father, Laura Winright, saved all this debris. Mr. Annisford would have used it to relieve the paper shortage. This book dates back to 1887. Do you know this hand-writing?"

"Dad's."

"Evidently, old Colonel Annisford, the bluff, jovial handshaker, was business-getter, while your father, the man with the orderly mind, kept the books. I've done a bit of probing in this direction already," she explained, to Laura's surprise. "I asked Mr. Annisford lots of questions. You could question him from now to Doomsday and he'd never catch on; he's so perfectly trustful. The business thirty years ago was very small—a two-man affair. It grew. Twenty-four years ago your father was taken into partnership. That's where those red-bound books were started. Here's the pay-roll of 1887, though. 'Adam Winright, \$10'—there's the date. Only a couple of weeks after the Lucile Meloche letter. Laura, I'll be jiggered! We've a neat little mystery right here. Why did your father, apparently well-to-do before that time, come to work for Colonel Annisford at ten dollars a week?"

"He saw the future?" suggested Laura.

"Maybe"—drily.

She went on with her researches and her comments. The books showed a big expansion of business, a growing pay-roll; and then, within a few years, the partnership began, and the new set of books. To Laura, the dry entries in the red-bound volumes had no interest, even in her father's early, half-formed yet familiar hand. But Glory's comments illuminated.

The nurse whistled.

"Good! Adam Winright, partnership account. That's dandy!" Her finger went down the column, almost like a flash, yet Laura knew that the nurse's keen eyes missed nothing.

"Just as I thought. The business paid each partner's living expenses, and debited the partner on the books. Nowadays, business men keep separate bank accounts to handle their private expenditures. More businesslike, of course."

She rapidly turned the pages.

"Look! Laura!" she exclaimed.

Laura read:

1888.

Ap. 19 to remit hospital re Meloche \$122.95.

"Whose hand-writing?"

"Dad's."

They went on patiently searching for more items re Meloche.

Laura shivered at the name staring from the page in her father's well-remembered hand. The entry linked him more irrefragably with the foreign woman of the picture than had even the photograph and the old love letters.

There came, presently, an entry of money paid the Metropolitan Detective Agency, and charged to Adam Winright. Then came another, then more—half a dozen. One entry specified "New York." Glory made careful note of all.

"Notice," she said, "your father, a rising business man, partner in a profitable concern, spends practically all his money this way. He draws only a few dollars for himself."

"There are no more entries re—re Meloche?"

"None," sighed Glory. "But—oh, see here—"

1890.

Jun. 11. To cash paid you re X, \$20.

These payments ran along, monthly or oftener, increasing in amount from twenty to thirty and even forty dollars—all re X.

"Who is X?" demanded Glory.

"X"—Laura hesitated—"X is an unknown quantity."

"But human nature is a strange yet positive quantity. You father's nature compelled him to keep exact record of expenditures and their purpose. Something else compelled him to disguise these entries so that he alone could understand their true significance. Hence, re X."

Laura thought of her ghostly pursuit of the man in grey, of the clothes found in the cache amid the cedars, of the slinking figure that so many had seen or fancied about the grounds of Castle Sunset, of the mysterious visitors at nights when her father had gone alone to his library. Yes, and of those menacing letters in her father's desk.

"It was blackmail?" she whispered.

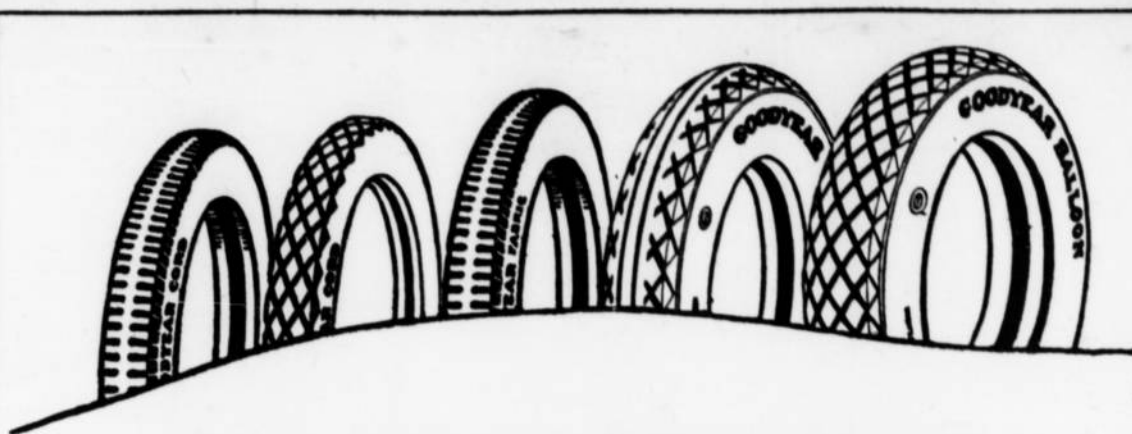
Glory meditated.

"Anyone but Colonel Annisford would have been curious about such an entry. But the old Colonel, I darsay, was like George." She sighed. "He hated bookkeeping and office work. Adam Winright, who loved such things, was a godsend. . . Ah! Paid Mrs. Winright—"

"That," said Laura, "was my mother. Not the woman divorced." She gazed at Glory in triumph. "That was the fair-haired woman, my mother. . . Mary Winright. Yes, I do remember. Father did say her name was Mary."

Glory shrugged her shoulder.

The entries re X continued, side by side with the household allowances to



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the merchant's wife. Within less than a year the latter abruptly terminated. For two weeks there were entries in a strange hand.

"On what did your mother live then?" questioned Glory. "Love?"

Laura shivered. There was bewilderment in all this, with a hint of menace. Glory, turning the page, pointed to the last of the entries in the same strange hand:

"To paid funeral \$200."

"That," she commented, "was—let me see—1892. Twenty-three years ago. How old is Tom?"

"Nearly twenty-three."

"And you—you are twenty?" She mused. "Is that the funeral of the sister I found in your hand?"

She traced the entries, day after day, week after week, month after month. Still there ran through them that same

mysterious thread of payments "re X." Yet there never occurred any payment to Mrs. Winright.

"I can't understand it," muttered Laura. "Unless my mother had money of her own—a private account—or her accounts were charged separately—or—"

The accounts went on and on, till less than twenty years before. At that time came another significant entry:

1895.

Aug. 2, to check for Maitland Port property—\$4,500.

"Castle Sunset!" exclaimed Laura.

Then followed remittances to Angus MacTurk; and paralleling them still, that haunting, sinuous trail of payments "re X."

Glory came to the last pages of the last book.

"Here," she exclaimed, "Re X,

\$8,000. That's a jump, from the purchase of X in small instalments. Evidently a final settlement, Laura, dear! There's not a trace more of X—is there?" She ran her finger carefully through the concluding entries. "Done!—slam!—"

She shut the last of the red-bound account books.

"It was then," she added, "the business was converted into a joint-stock company. Thereafter your father kept his private accounts in the books we have already seen at Castle Sunset—and X, whoever he or she was or whatever it was, doesn't appear there, my dear."

Laura's puzzled musings were interrupted by a gentle cough.

"Tom!"

He stood in the office doorway. Glory smiled, pleasantly.

"I was just waiting for you to speak, Mr. Winright."

Laura interposed, with an impulsive hug and a kiss. Tom's dignified gaze sought the pile of dusty books.

"What is this?"

Again Glory smiled.

"To settle a wager, Mr. Winright—if you like?"

Tom stayed unruffled by this evasion.

"May I make bold to doubt that, Miss Adair?"

She shrugged her shoulders. He drew a step nearer, his earnest eyes fixed on hers.

"Miss Adair, surely you know there's danger in stirring up such ancient dust. It might poison the tiniest scratch. If you wanted anything looked up, why not ask one of the office girls?"

"And imperil her life?"

"The value of lives is relative." Tom's tone was philosophic, his eyes were cold. "Laura's life—or yours, Miss Adair—"

The nurse laughed.

Laura caught Tom's arm. "Oh, tell me, Tom, where can I find Mr. Burnville?"

Tom searched his pockets, and found Mr. Burnville's card. "That's his office. He's not there. Last I heard he was in Buffalo. No, there's nothing doing." Drily he answered Laura's unspoken question.

Laura looked her disappointment.

"Sister mine," he added, dismally, "is this all a wild goose chase?"

"Oh, Tom! After that man—these letters—"

"Yes, yes," he mused. "There is that man, of course." Yet he seemed to doubt. He looked at Laura again, his manner palpably embarrassed. Laura felt surprise. It was unusual for Tom to be troubled.

"Oh, Laura," he exclaimed, "I nearly forgot to tell you. Be sure to see Airth, the lawyer, while you're in the city. He says he positively must see you about—well, it's about the estate."

Her eyes met his. In their steely depths Laura wonderingly fancied a hint of compassionate pity.

(To be continued next week.)

Is Your Renewal Due?

If your renewal subscription to The Guide is now due, or expires this fall, you will receive a notice in this issue.

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The Guide Fashion Service



This reproduction of the front cover of the Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, shows the three styles on which special dressmaking lessons are given. These lessons are fully illustrated and show just how the material should be cut and how the pieces of the garments should be sewed together. The dress, child's dress and blouse could be made by a beginner with the help of these lessons.

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Ford Insurance Company

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We advise keeping a supply of Mobiloil 'E' in your home garage. By purchasing in 4-gallon sealed cans or 15-gallon drums with faucet, you can replenish your oil supply as required and be sure that your engine is correctly lubricated.



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How We Put On a Play

Continued from Page 6

imposed on him. His criticisms must be taken in good part (not fault-finding) and his suggestions acted on with pleasure. The prompter must understand each part and be ready with correction as soon as needed, but not before. We feel a prompter is one of the important members of a troupe of amateurs. In regard to criticisms, we have found in a small cast that it is often valuable to act as each other's critics. In larger troupes this practice might not be wise.

Rehearsals

The last two rehearsals are generally in the form of dress rehearsals, with proper staging, so as to become accustomed to the real presenting, and, in case of comedy parts, to overcome the natural hilarity occasioned by the costume and make-up. The last rehearsal is given as a matinee to the younger children in the afternoon and the main show at night. This gives any new actors a chance to overcome their stage-fright, and also is a reminder of anything that might be lacking in the staging.

The night entertainment is the one which all are most interested in and consequently all members of the troupe are ready and anxious for the event. In "making up" we always try to obtain a slight disguise in order that our real self may not be too evident, which helps in assuming and interpreting the role we have. We always use powder and cosmetics for the "make-

up" as the natural complexion appears unnatural before the footlights and spoils the effect of the acting.

When the all-important moment arrives, the crowd has gathered, and the "make-ups" are completed, we try and live up the players by joking and jesting, because the natural fears which arise in the minds of amateurs, if let run rampant, often create an atmosphere altogether unsuited to those who need all their self-possession and tact when they go on the stage, perhaps, for the first time. As the play progresses there is generally enough applause from the audience to give some encouragement to the actors, but we find that a pleasant word of praise behind the scenes helps wonderfully to bolster up the courage of some whose knees are feeling shaky. In this, the final appearance, the manager is still on his guard to detect and rectify, if possible, any part that is getting overdone or too tame.

This mode of planning and presenting dramas has been worked out over a period of some 20 years and each winter has seen a number of plays presented in our community with very good success, as attested by the audiences that are always present.

Points in Choosing a Play

In conclusion, there are a few points which may be of value to communities that are contemplating the presenting of home theatricals, viz.:

In choosing a play, secure one that is sure to suit your needs. Comedies are almost always easier for amateurs to present, at first, than deep dramas or

tragedies. Try and keep to few characters, few changes of scenes and modern costumes as much as possible, as they are much easier to stage and require less expert coaching. Obtain good, clean plays with a worth-while plot, one that actors feel proud to present and the audience to receive.

In casting the characters, bear in mind the following: Players should be chosen according to apparent abilities—no favoritism. Many plays could be improved by a re-shuffling of players. Try and develop new talent by dialogues and minor parts (a great deal of good talent is lost by not being developed). Do not try to force anyone to take a part—a willing nag is much better than a sulky thoroughbred. Select a manager for ability and tact, a prompter for wisdom and intuition.

In rehearsing insist on: Attention to details from the start; correct interpretation of the character; studying the lines; speaking distinctly and keeping correct positions on stage, viz.: not turning back to audience, etc.; receiving criticism in the proper spirit; the maintaining of proper order behind the scenes; and attendance to all rehearsals.

In presenting the play, try and secure: correct "make-up" for each character; a well-arranged stage; attention to exits, entrances and correct time for entry; a whole-hearted entry of each player into their respective roles.—Milton W. Hansen, Kimball, Alta.

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nightly throughout the winter. We have developed some first-class platform artists, and we have got to a stage when everyone was really proud of the high quality of our entertainments. The suggestion that we get up a real play was the subject of much discussion and we at last got 12 of our best performers to agree on a play, and a start was made with a determination to make it a success. In choosing a subject we had in mind first to have something adaptable to our characters, something really worth while, educational, moral, and what we were confident would meet with approval on the platform.

The choice of actors for the different parts made us study to capitalize the special ability of our performers. Some people can live a role without effort, and we needed the advice of experts,

THE DOO DAD

NICKY NUTT, DOOVILLE'S DOG CATCHER

If you've got a dog and want to keep him, lock him up. For Nicholas Nutt has been appointed Dog Catcher of Dooville, and with his trick elephant, Tiny, is making life exciting for stray canines. We don't think Nicky likes his job very well, especially after the disastrous expedition when he was caught in his own net. They had a wagon full of dogs, Nicky and Tiny did, and were just about to head for the pound when they espied one more. "I'll just add him to our collection," said Nicky. "Tiny, you take the net and wait here. I'll chase him to you and you catch him. Hide here, where he can't see you and when you hear him coming stiek it out. He'll fall right into it." "Yip, yip," said the dog, and the chase was on. In view of the later developments, it must have been one of those dogs with a sense of humor. It seemed to have planned a joke on Tiny and Nicky. Our dashing Dog Catchers almost caught him. Tiny was ready with the net and Nicky was only a step behind when the fleeing canine suddenly put on the brakes. Too late to stop, Nicky saw his peril. He tripped over his quarry and went head over heels. "Look out, Tiny," he cried, meaning, of course, not to throw out the net. But the elephant misunderstood, a perfectly natural thing to do under the circumstances, and thought Nicky wanted him to toss the implement into position. Out it went, just at the right moment to catch Nicky, who was completely entangled. If he hadn't lost his temper the situation might still have been saved, but he flew into a rage and began shouting ungrateful things at such a rate that Tiny was frightened and ran away with the wagon. That was a sight probably never before seen in Dooville—a runaway wagon full of dogs, all barking as though it was a joke they could understand. In fact, it's to be supposed they thought they were going to be free again. But the elephant soon remembered his job and headed his flight toward the pound, where he placed them all. Nicky chased Tiny all the way, but he never holds his anger long, and soon all was serene between them again. The one little dog was never caught. Probably he's laughing yet.



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and even after starting we would rearrange individuals to more suitable parts. We insisted that the whims of all be sacrificed to the one aim—perfection.

What equipment was needed was got without stint; we were a dramatic society in the game for pleasure and profit. We quickly found out who was the most proficient performer and had the most aptitude in conducting rehearsals.

We found it necessary to have a manager and chose a man of parts, and he, being intensely interested in the success of the venture, soon was able to take the role of a performer who was unable to act on some occasions.

We aimed to make it a profitable venture, but found that a big crowd and a reasonable charge was the best. We tried to give people double value for the entrance fee.

And were we ourselves benefited? It was to the advantage of everyone, in making them feel perfectly at home on the public platform. It introduced a new feeling of community pride when we received repeated calls to visit outside points. The quality of the entertainment was a revelation to those who had seen only the common country concert. We discovered latent talent that surprised us. No man or woman can rise to the occasion unless given the chance. There are needs in every community for a source of high-class entertainment that will also bring in funds, and our dramatic society is playing the part admirably.—Thos. W. Wood, Cordova, Man.

When the Farmer Listens In

Continued from Page 5

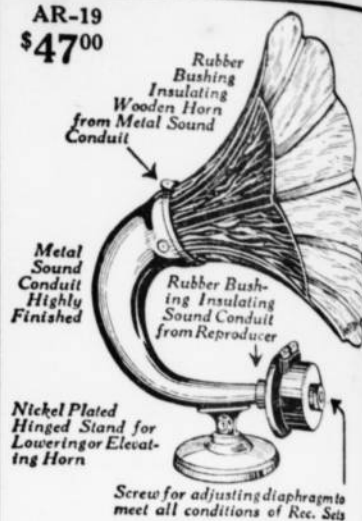
having sufficient desire or incentive to interest himself in other countries and other people, radio, like a giant magnet, is drawing the people of every race and clime closer together. Already radio fans are becoming enthusiastic about Esperanto and Ilo—approved international codes of language—in preparation for the day when they will be able to hear speeches and messages from foreign countries. The Manitoba broadcasting station has arranged for a series of half-hour lectures on Esperanto each Tuesday evening for the coming winter.

What stations the farmer is able to get by radio depends on the kind of set he uses, upon his location, to some very limited extent, and also upon weather conditions. Summer is radio's off-season, while fall and winter are its favorites. This arrangement, governed by nature's laws, over which man has little control, suits the farmer admirably. It is during the long winter evenings that entertainment is most appreciated on the farm. There are some "dead areas" over which it seems to be very difficult to receive or send radio messages. This is thought to be due, in some cases, to magnetic ores.

With a receiving set of the right type and in good working order it is possible to tune in on interesting and varied programs. Broadcasting has now become so general that wherever one is located it is possible to get at least a number of stations. Newspapers now carry a regular news feature of what is "on the air" each day from the various stations. A glance over such a news item shows that the radio fan has, in one evening, the choice of baseball scores from Cleveland, dinner concert from Chicago, dance music from Schenectady, church or orchestra program from Omaha, male quartette from Dallas, financial and market reports from Chicago, or the regular Saturday night program of the nearest station.

Crystal sets are of very little use unless one is within approximately 25 miles of a broadcasting station. Tube sets may be enlarged by adding amplifiers. There are a good variety of two, three and four-tube sets on the market; so the buyer can purchase what suits his purse. There will always be those who like to experiment and build their own sets. This is quite possible and somewhat cheaper. But there are those who have no love for mechanical tinkering and no patience for the fine adjustments to be made and the study required to build a set at home. For these there are the ready-made standard receiving sets on the market and they

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radio loud speaker is unconditionally guaranteed to give satisfaction. Dealers everywhere. Eight models.

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simply have to put up an aerial and connect the proper batteries.

Alberta Co-operative Pools

Acting in close co-operation in a joint campaign to be carried on in every farming district in Alberta, the three new co-operative marketing pools for the handling of livestock, dairy products, and eggs, and poultry, will launch a drive for membership immediately after harvest. Plans are being prepared for a thorough canvass of the province. The drive will be carried out on a scale even greater in magnitude than the wheat pool drive last year, as longer time for preparation has been possible.

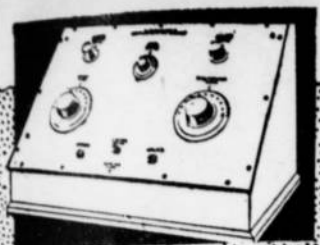
The three pools will be incorporated at an early date under the provisions of the Co-operating Marketing Act passed by the Alberta legislature at the session of 1924.

This act eliminated the necessity for capital stock to be issued by co-operative marketing associations, and it is anticipated that the payment of the membership fees alone will be necessary to obtain membership in the new pools, no shares of stock being provided for. It is probable that the membership fee will be \$2.00.

S. S. Sears, of Nanton, chairman of the U.F.A. Co-operative Marketing Committee, has been elected chairman of the provisional board of the live stock pool; A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., of Swallow, is vice-chairman; and W. F. Stevens, of Grande Prairie, secretary.

In behalf of the provisional board of the dairy pool, an executive of three members, Messrs. J. Russell Love, of Irma, chairman; N. S. Smith, M.L.A., of Olds; and R. A. Van Slyke, of Deer, is now completing details of organization.

For the time being the U.F.A. Co-operative Marketing Committee will act as the provisional board of the egg and poultry pool.



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Two Turns For Pleasure

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have now gone a step further, and in future our Radio customers
will reap a greater benefit than ever. For we have bent every
effort of our huge buying organization to ensure that the new
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ohms, are somewhat larger than ordinary
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rasping, metallic sounds or disagreeable
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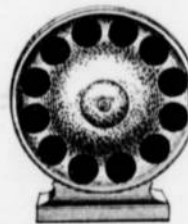
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Consolidated Distributors Radio, Inc.,
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Bowman Brothers Limited, Regina and
Saskatoon, Sask.

Motor Car Supply Co. of Canada Lim-
ited, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.

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GHS

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MISCELLANEOUS

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WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary.

The Guide Can Sure Sell Pigs

We Print Below the Proof from Breeders of Three Different Types

There are two seasons to sell Pigs, of course, Spring and Fall. And each advertising season brings to The Guide the same old friends. These are the people who have tried little Guide Classified Ads. and know what wonderful result-getters they are. No one would send newspaper testimonials such as these unless they did get results:

YORKSHIRES—"My problem before advertising in The Guide was to find a market for my Yorkshires. My problem now is to find enough Yorkshires for the market."—Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta.

HAMPSHIRE—"My last ad. in The Guide for Swine gave splendid results."—W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

DUROC-JERSEYS—"We have always had good success selling Durocs. The Guide is an excellent place to advertise."—W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man.

We did it for them—We can do it for you

There is no secret in getting results if you have the stock to sell and select the right season in which to advertise. The right season to sell Fall Litters is now! So if you are anxious to dispose of a number you will heed this message and send us your ad. for the next issue.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

MISCELLANEOUS

Auto Tractor and Radiator

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS MADE and repaired. Work guaranteed. Prompt service. Garry Battery and Radiator Co., 233 Garry St., Winnipeg.

BABY OUTFITS

IF PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS REALIZED THE excellent materials and splendid workmanship embodied in our complete Layette (44 pieces) at \$15.95, they'd never do another stitch. Why worry? Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This advertisement appears monthly only. Mrs. McKenzie, 75 Victoria, Newwood, Man.

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 4-11

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Stone, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg and Regina. 14-4

ITALIAN BEES—THREE-FRAME NUCLEI with queen, \$5.00. J. W. Vanstone, Lydan, Man. Formerly East Kildonan. 35-4

BELTS REPAIRED

BELTS—VULCANIZED, NO STITCHES, NO rivets. Work guaranteed. Wilson, 1709 Seash Street, Regina. 31-4

DRIVE BELTS REPAIRED AND SPLICED. Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage, Winnipeg. 31-4

BELTS, TIRES, ETC., FOR SALE—WORK rushed. Watson, 691 Portage, Winnipeg. 36-3

CHIROPRACTIC

ARE YOUR FEET SORE? WHY SUFFER? You may have immediate relief. All foot troubles, from corns to fallen arches, scientifically treated. Dr. B. A. Lennox, 333 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

COAL

CLEAN COAL—WRITE FOR PRICES AND freight rates direct to New Walker Mine, Sherston, Alta. 34-11

DEAF

THE POTTER EAR PHONE CONVEYS TO your ear a clear, healthy and natural sound. It is the latest achievement. Smallest in size. Write for particulars to H. Potter Company Ltd., Dept. G, Ryrie Building, Toronto. Ask for the Potter Ear Phone.

DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA Life Bldg., Regina, Sask. Phone 3578. 16-2

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

CONCENTRATED GRAPES (JUST ARRIVED) made by our exclusive process from the choicest luscious fruit grown and gathered in Italy. Most perfect claret, soft drinks, jellies, etc. One gallon concentrate (makes four gallons) \$4.00; five gallons \$19, ten gallons, \$36. No filtration, fuss or muss. Never sours or thickens. Ready for consumption 30 days. Delivered by freight or express any province and place in Canada where there is a station agent. Will also make port and other wines. Ask for particulars. A one-gallon trial will convince you no better wine can be made. If your dealer cannot supply send money to Luigi, Calissano & Figli Co. Ltd., 330 Main Street, Winnipeg. 35-4

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY THE WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School, established 1900, representing the New York School of Scientific Dressmaking, 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. Open September until June. Pupils may enrol any time. Individual instructions. Send for prospectus.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

RUMFORD DYERS AND CLEANERS. Brandon, Man. Suits, dresses, coats faded or soiled returned equal to new. Send by mail or express.

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG, FEATHERS. fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hartgrove Street.

LAIRD, THE CLEANER, 736 PORTAGE, WIN-nipeg, specialist ladies', gentlemen's wearing apparel cleaned, dyed or altered.

SEND US YOUR FUR WORK, ETC. BURKE'S Dyers-Cleaners, 533 Ellice, Winnipeg. 37-3

FRUITS

SPECIAL—THREE GRATES EXCELLENT keeping, Ontario varieties apples for \$3.00; three crates fall eating-cooking pears, \$4.50; three crates Quince \$3.25. Order now. Cash with order. Express only. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 37-3

APPLES DIRECT FROM GROWER—EARLY apples, \$1.00 box; crab apples, \$1.00; green tomatoes, \$1.00; pears, \$1.75; McIntosh Red apples, \$1.25 box. Winter apples same price. Cash with order. S. J. Swan, Tappen, B.C.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARIKOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, ETC. cured by Nurse M. Dencker (graduate), 610-11 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy cure. Treatment, also by mail. Patient can work as usual. Mrs. John Schmitt, Annaberg, Sask., writes: "I suffered for two years with very bad varicose ulcers and no doctor could help me. Then I treated Nurse Dencker, and after I had used her treatment only a few weeks the trouble was cured."

FOR SALE—NEW IMPROVED CANADIAN knitter, fifty dollars (\$50). For full particulars apply to Miss Lenora Hamilton, Roswood, Man.

NEW HORSE BLANKETS LINED, \$2.00 TO \$3.00 each. Station heaters (three sizes), camp equipment. A stump puller, one-man power, new. A. Munshaw, 93 Granville Street, Winnipeg. 37-4

SELLING—DOUBLE ANGLE LAMP AND three Alladin lamps. G. Matteson, Davidson, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

GUNSMITHS

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUNSMITH
46 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 35-8

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c per oz. Postage 10c extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,
Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10, 30, 60-POUND tins. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c pound; Saskatchewan, 18½c; Alberta, B.C., 19c; Amber, Manitoba, 16c; Saskatchewan, 16½c; Alberta, B.C., 17c; Buckwheat, Manitoba, 13c; Saskatchewan, 13½c; Alberta, B.C., 14c; five-pound pails, half cent pound more. Sample 25c. Quantity discounts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 35-11

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 18; Saskatchewan, 18½; Alberta-B.C., 19 cents pound. Other grades later. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 35-8

CLOVER HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND PAILS, nine dollars; light amber honey, seven-½. In lots of ten crates 6% off. J. A. Rudolph, R. 4, Mitchell, Ont. 36-5

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, \$9.00 crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield, J. R. Murdoch. 37-12

HOSPITALS

MRS. DAVIES' MATERNITY HOME, 25 SHERBROOK, Winnipeg. Private and semi-private. Terms moderate. Phone B8442.

MATERNITY—PRIVATE COUNTRY CASES. Moderate. Rest Home, 280 Kennedy St., Winnipeg.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room. 11

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Carriage Company, 32-18

CORDWOOD—POPLAR CORDWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING

BUY

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS

MONEY ORDERS

When Remitting Send a DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukuleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

BARGAINS (SLIGHTLY USED) ORGANS, \$50 up. Pianos, \$200 up. Phonographs, \$25 up. Each one guaranteed good condition. Write for full particulars. Ye Olde Firme, Heintzman & Co., Regina or Saskatoon.

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Ask about our special \$10 new violin outfit. Musical Instrument catalog on request. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

PIANOS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL. USED ORGANS, phonographs and records. C. B. Clarke, Calgary.

BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS, ORGANS, gramophones. Phonographs repaired. Heintzman Co., Calgary.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross Edmonton.

BARGAINS—USED PIANOS AND PHONOGRAPHS. Matthews Music House, Calgary.

Photographic Supplies

PHOTO FINISHING THAT PLEASES—WE have the most up-to-date finishing plant in the city. Expert workmen doing amateur finishing, making enlargements, lantern slides, giving prompt service. We sell Kodaks, Eastman films. Send to Duffin & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 29-9

PILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

RADIO SUPPLIES

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE RADIO HOUSE IN Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse Radiola receiving sets. We represent and carry in stock products of best manufacturers of radio equipment. H. G. Love & Company Limited, Calgary, Alta. 37-13

SAVE MONEY BY GETTING OUR RADIO parts, price list and descriptive bulletins of complete receiving sets. Canada West Electric Ltd., Regina, Sask.

FREE—OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF radio sets, parts and accessories. Everything listed carried in stock. Midland Radio Company Ltd., Box 9, Regina, Sask.

SEND FOR THE MOST COMPLETE RADIO catalogue published in Canada. Dealers wanted. Pirt and Pirt, Regina, Sask.

COMPLETE RADIO SETS AND SUPPLIES. Cummings Brass Works, 310 Good Street (close to Portage Ave.), Winnipeg. 37-13

MISCELLANEOUS

OPTOMETRISTS

Consult a registered Optometrist for all eye troubles. He is qualified to pass an expert opinion and will only specify glasses when necessary. Each of the Optometrists listed below is registered to practise in his respective province:

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—B. H. Loepky, 212 Avenue Blk., 265

Winnipeg—James F. Tulloch, c/o Henry Birks

& Sons Ltd.

Virden—Geo. Gabel.

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw—C. W. Crichton, c/o Crichton's Ltd.

Moose Jaw—J. E. Hough, 109 Main St.

Moose Jaw—E. P. Keogh, 10 Main St.

Regina—C. P. Church, 1849 Scarth St.

Regina—A. G. Dreher, 1833 Scarth St.

Regina—W. A. Purvis, 1845 Scarth St.

Regina—A. L. Wheatley, 1843 Hamilton St.

Regina—W. A. Cochran.

Saskatoon—Milo T. Savage, 133 2nd Ave. S.

Weyburn—Geo. A. McCaig.

ALBERTA

Calgary—S. A. Bartlett, c/o Alberta Optical

Company

Calgary—S. Bering, 806 1st St. W.

Calgary—A. J. Harrison and Herbert J. Akitt,

805-807 Herald Building

Calgary—J. E. Hopkins, 109 Eighth Ave. East

Calgary—B. L. Jamieson, c/o Hudson's Bay Co.

Calgary—G. C. Winstanley, c/o Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.

Edmonton—T. G. Dark and G. W. Jordan, c/o

Edmonton Optical Co.

Edmonton—H. G. Willis, Empire Block, 101st

St. E. Jasper

Edmonton—T. Satchell, 9965 Jasper Ave.

Edmonton—J. Erlanger, 303 Tegner Block

Medicine Hat—A. B. Cook, 645 2nd St.

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell high-grade groceries, lubricating oils and paints direct to consumer. Good territories open in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan.

NEWGARD McDONALD CO.

111 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

RADIO AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE IN YOUR

locality. A chance to make your spare time profitable. No experience necessary. The profits you make on selling two or three of our sets will purchase a radio set for yourself. Take advantage of this opportunity now. Write today for our catalogue and complete details. Dept. O, Radiophone Co. of Canada, 656 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 31-9

SELL GREETING CARDS—EARN \$35 TO \$75 a week, spare or full time. The best line of Engraved Personal Christmas Cards at prices that make it easy to obtain orders. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Weekly remittance. Get details. Toothills (Canada) Ltd., Galt Building, Winnipeg. 34-6

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis.

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg Co., Dept M-6, Detroit, Mich. 2011

SOLICITORS

PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. THE OLD

established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

MISCELLANEOUS

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

6% PER ANNUM EARNED ON GREAT WEST Life and other stocks, payable half yearly. Buy now get accrued dividend, sums \$100 and upwards. D. H. McDonald & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. Established 1887. 36-9

DOMINION PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner (Members of Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 28-13

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST,

229 Main Street, Winnipeg. 4011

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST,

Brandon, Manitoba. 35-7

TOBACCO

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound: Gold Leaf, 50 cents. Cigar Leaf, 60 cents. Rouge and Queneel, 60 cents. Get an assortment of 10 pounds prepaid. Lalonde & Co., 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 32-13

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Queneel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Beliveau Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

Watch Repairing

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

WELDING

WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess, Winnipeg. 28-13

PRODUCE

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days—That's because it is sane and sound in principle—it is just as sound to market

CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

SHIPPERS OF Poultry and Eggs

We wish to announce that we have taken over truckage warehouse space on Sutherland Ave. East, or on what is known as Point Douglas.

We also take this opportunity of thanking you for the confidence and patience extended to us during the trying days of last December, when our facilities proved all too small to handle the many rush consignments of the heavy season's turkey production, resulting in some dissatisfaction and inconvenience to many of our long-standing shippers.

New capital and more and better warehouse accommodation are only two of the many improvements in our policy for this coming season, and in which we hope you will find instant merit on all and immediate transactions with us.

Weekly price lists mailed to all desiring them. Crates prepaid. References, any Winnipeg wholesale house.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS

WINNIPEG

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



My Silo

That silo makes me happy as I view it here today, it's as nifty and as snappy as a month of honest pay. I am tickled and delighted from my shoe-strings to my crown, and the little laughs, benighted, scamper gayly up and down. When they started preaching to me that a silo was the stuff it didn't quite soak through me and I acted rather gruff: "Some more new-fangled notions," I decided with a zest, "some silly mental notions, and I'd like to have a rest!" But my neighbors all around me put up silos, one by one, and their praises nearly drowned me when the things were built and done, and their cattle acted tickled as they purred the winter through, eating fodder that was pickled like the better cattle do. At last I said, repenting, "I'm a chump to stand aside, so I'd better be relenting, get my winkers open wide!" So I built this silo, quickly, and I built a good one too, though my bank account grew sickly I kept on till I was through. That silo has repaid me many times since it was built, already it has made me say the thing is made of gilt. I was wrong when I was bucking good advice my neighbors gave; though expense I planned on ducking that was not the way to save; anything that aids the farmer to increase his dividend, though the first cost's not a charmer, it's a winner in the end!

LIVE Poultry Wanted

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b.

Winnipeg:		
Hens, over 5½ lbs.	15-16c	
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	13-14c	
Hens, under 4 lbs.	10-11c	
Broilers, over 2½ lbs.	Best Market Price	
Roasters	8c	
Turkeys, Hens, over 9 lbs.	15c	
Turkeys, Old Tom	12c	

Crates forwarded on request to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed promptly.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

Pool Initial Payments

Initial payments for the various grades have been set by the wheat pools and are as follows for car-load lots, basis Fort William:

No. 1 Northern	\$1.00
No. 2 Northern	.97
No. 3 Northern	.92
No. 4	.85
No. 5	.78
No. 6	.72
Feed	.66
No. 1 Durum	.92
No. 2 Durum	.89
No. 3 Durum	.84
Tough No. 1 Nor.	.92
Tough No. 2 Nor.	.89
Rej. 1 Nor.	.92
Rej. 2 Nor.	.89
Rej. 3 Nor.	.84
Rej. 4 Nor.	.78
Smutty 1 Nor.	.90
Smutty 2 Nor.	.87
Smutty 3 Nor.	.82

Tough rejected, 15c under straight grades.

Tough smutty, 17c under straight grades.

The spread between these payments and the initial payments on street wheat will be the freight charges plus 5 cents on Northern 1, 2 and 3, and 6 cents on other grades plus the fraction less than one-half in working out freight charges per bushel.

An announcement in accordance with Clause 27 of the Growers' Contract has been issued by the executive of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, notifying the growers that the pool would accept deliveries of wheat on and after September 2. This makes September 2 the official date for the commencement of operations by the Manitoba pool.

The directors of the Manitoba pool have suggested to the local boards in each municipality, the advisability of forming a shipping committee of three, at each shipping point. It would be the business of this committee to deal with any local troubles in connection with pool shipments, and to check up the car order book. Local committees of this kind were formed in Alberta last year, and they did good work in looking after the local end of the pool business.

A Canadian press despatch from Montreal, under date of September 5, states that in order to expedite the shipment of grain from Montreal to relieve the present congestion and prevent its repetition in the future, an advisory committee has been formed from representatives of shipping and railroad interests and from the grain companies, which will act with the harbor commission in matters dealing with transportation of grain.

On the committee are: W. M. Kirkpatrick, of the Canadian Pacific Railway; C. J. Smith, of the Canadian National Railways; P. A. Heywood, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange; and T. R. Enderby, of the Canadian Steamship Lines. The committee will meet regularly in the offices of the commissioner under the chairmanship of the manager of the port, T. W. Harvie.

Mr. Harvie said today that the lake shippers intended forming a board which would co-operate with the harbor commissioners, so that the commission would be advised several days ahead as to the shipments of grain to be expected, and would thus be able to make arrangements to control the quantity in accordance with their accommodation.

At present 52 tramp steamers are heading for this port, with a possibility of another 15, making a total of 70 steamers to handle the business from the West.

Makes Autos go 40 Miles on a Gallon of Gasoline

SIoux FALLS, S. Dak.—The Western Specialty Company of this city announces the perfection of an amazing device which is enabling car owners all over the country to more than double their mileage from each gallon of gasoline used, and at the same time remove every particle of carbon from their motors. When the device is attached, automobiles have made over 40 miles on a gallon of gasoline—increased their power and pep tremendously and eliminated all spark plug difficulties.

This inexpensive little device is entirely automatic and self-regulating and can be easily attached by anyone in a few minutes without tapping or drilling.

The management of the company states that in order to introduce this startling new invention they are willing to send a sample at their own risk to one car owner in each town who can show it to neighbors and handle the big volume of business which will be built up wherever it is shown.

Just send your name and address to the Western Specialty Co., 1547 Lacotah Bldg., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and get their free sample offer.

LUMBER

Direct from Mill to you

Get Our Special Fall Prices

Get our figure on Mill-Graded Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Millwork, etc. Write for Delivered Price List or send your Plans or Bill of Material for Delivered Estimate.

ORDER NOW—PRICES ARE DOWN
We quote Delivered Prices—Give Prompt Ship-ment—Guarantee Grades.

Ten years in business. Special attention to Club Orders. Write us and save money.

PLAN FOLDER FREE ON REQUEST
Houses and Barns designed by our Plan Department especially for the north-west.

Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.

TOWER BLDG., VANCOUVER, B.C.
Capital—\$100,000. Bankers—Royal Bank.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 5, 1924.
WHEAT—Closing today at \$1.28½ for October wheat, market registers a decline of 2½c. Trade on the local Exchange has been comparatively light. Export houses have been buyers of small quantities from day to day which wheat has been sold by holders and against purchases of American wheat previously sold. Offerings from the producer are light as yet, and only an occasional sale of October wheat is for the account of the grower. The trade is a little different this year on account of the various pools controlling a large percentage of the crop, but the grain trade generally look for a heavy movement of wheat East toward the end of this month, and an inclination to sell if prices hold around present levels. Foreign markets continue firm and Liverpool cables do not reflect the decline which has occurred here. Cash premiums are not strong at seven over basis One Northern. Only an occasional car of old crop wheat is offering and the demand is for the account of eastern mills. Some One Northern sold for October 15 delivery at two cents over October price, so that it is doubtful if the premium will hold up if there is any selling pressure when the wheat movement is on.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have been very firm during the week with barley showing most strength. There is a fairly large business being done in this grain and an excellent demand for both cash and futures. There will, however, be heavy offerings from now on as present values are very attractive. Oats are also in good demand, but trade is light owing to small offerings.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed September 5, as follows: October, 3d higher at 10s 11½d; December, 3d higher at 11s 0½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted unchanged at \$4.44½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October, \$1.46½; December, \$1.46½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.27½ to \$1.39½; No. 1 northern, \$1.25½ to \$1.29½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.25½ to \$1.37½; No. 2 northern, \$1.23½ to \$1.26½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.22½ to \$1.35½; No. 3 northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.23½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.30½; No. 1 hard, \$1.18½ to \$1.24½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.18½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 hard, \$1.17½ to \$1.19½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.15½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 durum, \$1.13½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 am-

ber, \$1.14½ to \$1.19½; No. 2 durum, \$1.12½ to \$1.17½; No. 3 amber, \$1.12½ to \$1.17½; No. 3 durum, \$1.09½ to \$1.15½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.17½ to \$1.18; No. 3 yellow, \$1.16½ to \$1.17; No. 2 mixed, \$1.03½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.02½ to \$1.03. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 46½c; No. 3 white, 45½c to 45½c; No. 4 white, 42½c to 44½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 81c to 83c; medium to good, 76c to 80c; Lower grades, 70c to 75c. Rye—No. 2, 86½c to 86½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.25 to \$2.26.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports as follows for the week ending September 5, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 5,688; hogs, 2,262; sheep, 367. Receipts previous week: Cattle, 11,813; hogs, 3,143; sheep, 1,284.

Harvesting operations being general throughout the West the run of cattle during the past week, as expected, has been

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur Sept. 1 to Sept. 6, inclusive

Date	OATS			BARLEY			FLAX			RYE	
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW
Sept. 1.....	LABOR	OR	DAY								
2.....	56½	54½	54½	53	50½	88½	84½	80½	80½	515½	211½
3.....	56½	52½	54½	53½	51	89½	85½	81½	81½	215	210½
4.....	56½	55½	55	53½	51½	91	87	83	83	215	210½
5.....	56½	55½	55	54	52	91½	87½	83½	83½	215	211
6.....	56½	55½	55	54	52	88½	84½	80½	80½	216	206
Week Ago.....	56½	54½	54½	53½	51½	89½	85½	81½	81½	235	
Year Ago.....	46½	45½	45½	44½	43½	54½	50½	48½	48½	205½	195½

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Sept. 1 to 6 inclusive.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	129½	130½	129½	128½	128	131½	131½	99½
Dec.	126½	126½	126½	125½	124½	127½	127½	96½
May	130½	131½	130½	130	129½	132½	132½	101½
Oats—								
Oct.	56½	57	57½	57	57	57½	57½	43½
Dec.	53½	52	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	40½
May	56½	56½	57½	56½	57	56½	56½	44½
Barley—								
Oct.	82½	83½	85	85½	84½	83½	83½	50½
Dec.	77½	78½	79½	79½	78½	77½	77½	52½
May	79½	82	81½	82½	82	79	79	54½
Flax—								
Oct.	211½	210	210½	209	208	208½	208½	196½
Dec.	200	199½	200½	200½	200	200	200	194½
May	207	206	207½	207½	205	207	207	194½
Rye—								
Oct.	87	90½	89½	90½	91	89½	89½	60½
Dec.	87½	90½	89½	90½	90½	87½	87½	58½
May	92½	95½	94½	95½	95½	93	93	61½

CASH WHEAT

Sept. 1 to 6 inclusive

Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	136½	137½	136½	135½	133½	138½	138½	116½
2 N ..	131½	133½	132½	131	129½	133½	133½	109½
3 N ..	127½	129½	128½	127	125½	129½	129½	106½
4.....	121½	122½	121½	120½	120	121½	121½	94½
5.....	109½	110½	109½	108½	108½	111½	111½	81½
6.....	100½	101½	100½	99½	102½	102½	102½	72½
Feed ..	92½	93½	92½	92½	94	94½	94½	62½

very much lighter, and all prices have been well maintained and in spots can be quoted a shade higher. Prime butcher steers are selling from \$5.50 to \$5.75 with an odd one reaching 6c. Choice butcher heifers around \$4.50 with tops reaching 5c. Fat butcher cows from \$3.00 to \$3.25, stock cows \$1.50 to \$1.75. There has been a strong demand for choice dehorned feeders and these have been bringing from \$4.00 to \$4.25 with an odd one a shade higher. The medium kinds are selling from \$3.50 to \$3.75, with the common kinds in poor demand. Veal calves are about steady with last week at around \$5.00 to \$5.50. Heavy stock calves from \$3.00 to \$4.00. Plain calves and thin cows with calves at foot, also plain springers, continue hard to move at satisfactory prices.

The hog market during the past week worked back to a \$9.25 basis. During the past few days, however, it has worked back again to \$9.50 and is standing at that figure at time of writing. Light hogs are coming forward in large numbers and are bringing from \$5.00 to \$7.50, depending on weight and quality.

The sheep and lamb market continues steady with top lambs bringing up to \$10.50, top buck lambs from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Light-weight butcher sheep from \$4.00 to \$6.00, heavy fat sheep in poor demand.

On October 8, 9, 10 and 11, the second annual stocker and feeder show will be held. We would like to point out that there are eight different classes provided for in each of the three beef breeds, representing a total of 96 prizes, running into an amount of \$8,000 in cash. We have no hesitation in recommending those who have feeder cattle of outstanding quality who expect to be shipping about that date to get in touch with United Grain Growers' Livestock Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, and we will be pleased to furnish them with a copy of the premium list and entry forms.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Prime butcher steers	5.00 to 5.50
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.75
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.25 to 2.75
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium heifers	2.75 to 2.90
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	3.00 to 3.50
Fair to good cows	1.50 to 1.75
Cutter cows	1.25 to 1.75
Bred stock cows	1.25 to 1.75
Canner cows	1.25 to 1.75
Choice springers	5.00 to 6.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.00 to 5.50
Choice heavy calves	3.00 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm, dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 33c, firsts 29c, seconds 25c. Jobbing extras 40c, firsts 33c, seconds 28c. Retailing extras 45c, firsts 37c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Live broilers 16c, chickens 16c, fowl 9c to 13c, ducks 10c. Dressed broilers 28c, fowl 20c, ducks 25c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Market firm, dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 28c to 30c, try shippers, delivered, extras 28c to 30c. Jobbing extras 35c, firsts 30c, seconds 25c. Poultry: Live chickens, 15c per pound.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm, dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 25c to 28c, firsts 22c to 24c, seconds 16c to 18c. Jobbing extras 35c, firsts 32c, seconds 27c. Retailing extras 40c, firsts 35c. Poultry: Receipts increasing, dealers paying 14c for live spring chickens, fowl 9c to 11c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market firm and unchanged. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 22c, seconds 16c. Jobbing extras \$10.40 per case, firsts \$9.60 per case, seconds \$8.10 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

Serve them with

Every Bowl of Milk

MILK is one of the best and one of the cheapest of all the foods on the farm.

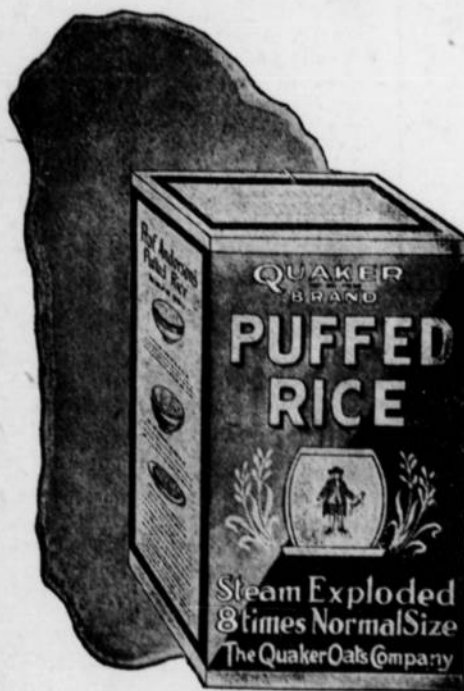
You serve it often and in plenty. But do you serve it with Puffed Rice?

These delicious, flavoured puffed kernels of rice are a great milk conveyor—they make every bowl of milk more inviting and even more nutritious.

Each grain of Puffed Rice is a whole grain—thoroughly cooked, steam exploded, and made easy to digest.

Puffed Rice with milk is a favourite dish in city and country alike.

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Whole Grains - made delicious

Quaker Puffed Rice and Quaker Puffed Wheat are splendid foods—whole grains, steam-exploded to eight times normal size. They

Quaker

Puffed Wheat

are always ready to serve. Mix them with every dish of fruit. Let the children have them at meals and between meals.

Buffalo Hunting in the 1840's

Continued from Page 7

but surely we have, since 1844, advanced towards the time to come, let us hope, when it will no longer be considered a sign of a superior nature to find pleasure and satisfaction in the slaughter of animals.

But now we must turn back again from our moralizing in this year of grace 1924, to our buffalo hunting in 1844. During the weeks you and I, as two young men living 80 years ago, set forth from Fort Garry with the buffalo hunters, you scribbled in your journal (except when you were too tired to do so) night after night, by the light of the camp fire, before you rolled yourself up in your blanket to sleep soundly on the vast, sea-like expanse of prairie, "under the wide and starry sky." Let us turn over a few pages of your journal.

The Cavalcade from Fort Garry

"This morning we started from Fort Garry, a long train of more than a thousand creaking Red River carts drawn by horses or oxen. The men, for the most part, rode horseback. Many of the carts were filled with women and children. Unsaddled horses, including many trained buffalo runners, were led behind the carts. A great cavalcade, with many camp followers, and a mob of dogs.

"Last night we sat up late at Sheriff Ross's house, hearing him tell his experiences on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains. He told us the manner in which the expedition, after leaving Pembina Mountain, is organized. A council is held, and ten or more captains are chosen, of whom one is chosen the commander of the expedition. Each captain has ten men under him, who act as police and ten guides also are appointed, each in his turn for a day. The Sheriff remarked that people in a rude state of society, unable either to read or to write, are generally partial to the number ten. The camp flag is in charge of the guide for the day, who is standard-bearer, by virtue of his office. The hoisting of the flag on a cart at the head of the cavalcade is the signal for breaking camp. The ten rules usually laid down as laws for the whole expedition are these:

1. No buffalo to be run on the Sabbath day.
2. No party to fork off, lag behind, or go before, without permission.
3. No person or party to run buffalo before the general order is given.
4. Every captain with his men, in turn, to patrol the camp, and keep guard.
5. For the first trespass against these laws, the offender to have his saddle and bridle cut up.
6. For the second offence, the coat to be taken off the offender's back, and be cut up.
7. For the third offence, the offender to be flogged.
8. Any person convicted of theft, even to the value of a sinew, to be brought to the middle of the camp, and the erier to call out his, or her, name three times, adding the word "Thief" each time.

"The Sheriff told of the case of a gentleman on his way to the States who forgot at his camping place a tin box, containing 600 sovereigns in gold, and silver and bills amounting to as much more. The following night a half-breed, happening to camp at the same spot, picked up the box and followed the gentleman a day's journey and gave him the box and its contents into his hand, knowing well it was money. This, the Sheriff told in proof of the honesty of the half-breeds.

"As the days pass, the Sheriff told us (I am noting these things down now, as I may not have time to do so later), we shall come upon small bands of buffalo feeding, but the rule against firing on them is strictly enforced. The object is to find the main herd, so that all may participate with equal chances, and a great slaughter be effected. However, it is usual, when there is need of food, as there usually is, for two well-mounted hunters to isolate a fat cow from the herd, entangle her legs in a rope called sagapape, made from buffalo hide, so that

she falls, and then dispatch her with knives."

Let us turn over the pages of the journal until we come to the account of the first attack on a herd of buffaloes, of whose location the scouts had brought back word:

"As preparations began to be made in feverish haste, the horses knew what was in the wind. The more high-spirited ones, which had been trained to the hunt, stood shivering with excitement, snuffing the air and pawing the ground. It took all a man's strength to hold one in. Guns were cleaned and examined, powder flasks and bullet pouches filled, saddles and bridles overhauled, and everything made ready. When all the hunters were mounted, we moved forward, following the guide, and keeping to windward of the herd, which we could not see yet, as we were in a depression of the prairie and divided from the herd by a slight ridge. At last the signal was made to halt, and the leader, with one or two of the older and more experienced hunters, dismounted, and crept up the slope to reconnoitre, observe the lay of the land and determine from what direction the charge had better be made.

"Hastening back and remounting their horses, the plan was explained in a few low words. A dozen or more of the men mounted on the fleetest runners were sent to the westward around the ridge to start the herd back. The rest of us waited.

"The ruse was successful. When the herd began to move, the men behind them began to shout at the tops of their lungs. There was a great deal of huddling together, with the cows and calves in the centre, until the bulls broke through and led off at a steady gallop. This was the critical moment. The 350 horsemen came flying over the ridge and down its slope in full pursuit of the herd of fully 1,000 buffaloes in headlong flight, not a quarter of a mile away, tails out, heads down. For the first few hundred yards the chase was nip and tuck. But the hunters gained on the buffaloes, and soon hunters and hunted were one mass thundering over the plain, clouds of dust rising and the rattle of the guns becoming more rapid. The hunters fly along with loosened rein, trusting to their horses to clear the badger holes and to keep their own flanks and their riders' legs from the horns of the buffaloes by which they must pass to get alongside the fat cows they have singled out.

Wholesale Carnage on the Prairie

"As fast as one fires, he draws the plug of his powder horn with his teeth, pours in a hasty charge, takes a bullet from his mouthful and drops it without wadding or rammer upon the powder, settles it with a blow against the saddle, keeps the muzzle lifted till he is close to his game, then lowers and fires in the same instant, placing the gun almost against the beast's hide, without taking much aim. A shot in the short ribs ranging forward is a favorite one, and if well placed will soon bring the animal to the ground. The backbone is a deadlier spot, but it is harder to hit. Occasionally the bullets roll nearly to the muzzle, and a bursted gun results when the trigger is pulled, but this is not likely unless the powder charge is too heavy. In every hunt someone is injured more or less by such an explosion, and you will see dozens of buffalo hunters who have lost fingers or thumbs, or even hands, in this way. Today, I saw several horses and riders sprawling on the ground.

"Going back through over the ground covered by the hunt, which is now dotted with dead buffaloes and puddles of blood, the hunters, who have dismounted from their horses, which are drenched with sweat, single out from the carcasses those which they shot."

Such was the buffalo hunting on the plains. Every year thousands of buffaloes were killed. For half-a-century the organized expeditions set forth, to return with the Red River carts creaking under the weight of their loads of meat and hides—some of the meat smoked, some of it dried in the sun, most of it made into pemmican and packed in bags made of buffalo hide.



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Today begin this simplest of all beauty methods. See what one week will bring.

Use powder and rouge if you wish. But never leave them on over night. They clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Wash your face gently with soothing Palmolive. Then massage it softly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly. Then repeat both washing and rinsing. If your skin is inclined to dryness, apply a touch of good cold cream—that is all. Do this regularly, and particularly in the evening.

The world's most simple beauty treatment

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